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DR. SUN YAT-SEN OPENLY DECLARES WAR ON TSAO KUN

Punitive Expedition Against the President-Elect of China Is to Be Organized

Chinese Parliament Members in Shanghai Repudiate Recent Election, Charging Bribery

SHANGHAI, Oct. 9 (AP)—Dr. Sun Yat-sen, South Chinese Constitutionalist leader, has issued an open declaration of war against Tsao Kun, President-elect of China, according to a telegram received here from Dr. Sun today by Wang Ching-wei, his personal representative.

Dr. Sun said:

I have issued an order for the organization of a punitive expedition against Tsao Kun and for the arrest and punishment of all members of Parliament who participated in the election. I have also telegraphed to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, Marshal Chang Tso-lin and General Lu Yung-hsiang, inviting them to join me in the suppression of the enemy.

Coincident with the announcement of Dr. Sun's action 74 members of the Chinese Parliament met here today and repudiated the recent election of Tsao Kun on the ground that it was the result of bribery. Dr. Sun Yat-sen issued circulars denouncing the election immediately after it was held last Friday. Chang Tso-lin issued a statement just before the election saying he would support it if it were fair and legal, but that he would oppose it if "an unqualified version" were chosen. Lu Yung-hsiang and Tuan Chi-jui, have not made public statements.

A statement was issued today at the headquarters in Canton of Dr. Sun saying that telegrams from all parts of China were urging him to assume the leadership of a nation-wide movement to oust Tsao Kun. A lengthy meeting of Dr. Sun's "Cabinet" was held yesterday, attended by high military leaders and leading civil officials, at which it was decided to address a manifesto to the foreign powers denouncing the election. The manifesto was handed to Sir J. W. Jamieson of

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Wants Governor Impeached

Photograph by Keystone View Co., New York

W. D. McBee

Legislative Leader Leading Fight to Remove Gov. J. C. Walton of Oklahoma from Office

LEGISLATORS SPURN GOV. WALTON'S PLAN

Resignation Offer Draws Sharp Reply—Lawmakers Insist Upon Investigation

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 10 (Special)—Plans for convening the special session of the Legislature for Thursday noon were completed today despite Gov. J. C. Walton's latest move, that of an offer to resign if the lawmakers would pass his bill designed to unmask the Ku Klux Klan and curb mob violence.

The Governor's suggestion brought this answer from W. D. McBee, speaker of the extra legislative session: "We will not traffic with the Governor over legislation." The Governor's opponents see in his move an effort to avoid the proposed investigation of his administration by the Legislature. On the other hand the Governor's friends say that unless the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

DRY INTERESTS ARE JUBILANT OVER BIG VICTORY IN VERMONT

Republican Nominations for United States Senate and House a Blow to Wet Element

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 10 (Special)—Dry interests throughout the State are jubilant today over yesterday's primary elections in which the Republican nominations for vacancies in the United States Senate and House of Representatives went to dry candidates nothwithstanding the fact that wet interests had waged a vigorour campaign for many weeks in support of candidates who were avowedly in favor of modification of the Volstead Act.

Porter H. Dale, of Island Pond, recently resigned as member of the national House of Representatives from the Second District, was nominated for United States Senator. His vote was larger than the combined vote of his two opponents, John W. Redmond of Newport and Stanley C. Wilson of Chelsea. The vote was: Dale 26,463; Redmond 13,735; Wilson 9.238. Col. Ernest W. Gibson of Brattleboro, in command of the Vermont National Guard, received the Republican nomination for Congressman in the Second District to succeed Mr. Dale, with a safe lead in a six-cornered fight.

Both the victorious candidates have waged a campaign on a dry issue during the last three weeks in the Senatorial race. Colonel Dale's two opponents were both in favor of Volstead modification. The summary of the vote by counties indicates that Colonel Dale carried all but one of them by a large plurality, the vote he failed to carry being Orange, where Mr. Wilson resides.

Mr. Redmond, who carried on a more strenuous campaign than the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Porter H. Dale

Nominated by Republicans for Seat in United States Senate

WETS MASS LINES IN PENNSYLVANIA TO NULLIFY LAWS

Repeal of Volstead Act, Eighteenth Amendment and Return of Beer and Wine Urged

Drys See Plot to Make State Like New York—Admit Foes Were Never Stronger

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10—Pennsylvania liquor interests want to see this State as helpless before bootleggers' attacks as New York. To this end they are working with all their might. In practice, however, they are giving utterly different reasons for trying to repeal the state enforcement code.

The state branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, already said to number 40,000, is recruiting lawyers, doctors, professional men and, according to its local head, Charles S. Woods, churchmen, under a "liberal" banner. A new set of arguments is in use in efforts to get support.

Wets are no longer demanding that the "good old saloon" shall return, and the country be deluged with drink, as they first did. On the contrary, they are soft-pedaling these hopes, and using the more subtle devices of the "whisper campaign." They assert that they only want to "liberalize" the law, that they oppose the saloon, the bar and brass rail, and support "temperance."

They concentrate their time in showing the amount of lawlessness in the State through a magnifying glass. Whatever may be said of actual liquor violations here, which, to a degree, are natural enough in a State with such a long liquor history, and the Legislature's failure to pass a $250,000 supplemental enforcement appropriation, the organized wets are doing their utmost to make it seem a hundred times worse than it is.

Volstead Act Target

A concise account of the aims of the bar-and-brass-railers was given the correspondent by Mr. Wood. They are as follows:

1. The repeal of the Volstead Act.
2. Enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment by individual states.
3. The passage of a bill authorizing light wines and beer.
4. Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Supporting the proposal for state instead of national enforcement, Mr. Wood says:

"We believe the functions of the national prohibition enforcement department should be limited to the control of interstate commerce. For instance, if Ohio has a bone-dry law, and Pennsylvania permits, say, 3 per cent beer, the department should be

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Constantinople Men Ordered Into Army

By Special Cable

Paris, Oct. 10

A DISPATCH received here shows that there is consternation at Constantinople among those affected by the new orders respecting enrollment in the army. There are convoked under the Turkish flag men between 21 and 25 years who, in consequence of the special régime in Constantinople, managed to avoid military service. They are now ordered to serve, without possibility of escape.

By calling up these five classes Constantinople alone furnishes contingents of perhaps 40,000 men.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE POINTS PEACE ROAD

Urges America and Britain to Insist on Making Reich Pay a To-Be-Set Reparation

By a Staff Correspondent

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 10—"One of the great blunders of history," is the brand David Lloyd George put on the failure of the British Government to accept, last January, the Hughes proposal for an allied fact-finding commission to investigate Germany's capacity to pay reparations. The united support of the plan by the United States and Great Britain—even now as the Reich approaches chaos—and the exertion of the pressure of which such a union would be capable to the end that Germany's ability to pay be definitely and finally ascertained—followed by the insistence that Germany then pay in full, was outlined by the statesman as the road away from European revolution.

The little radio receiving set attached to Mr. Lloyd George's private car played its part, and it may prove a no minor one, in the untangling of Europe's post-war snarl. "Listening in" as his train sped across western Quebec en route to Ottawa, the former British Premier heard, in the broadcast news of yesterday, the statement from Washington, that the Government of the United States still favors the proposals made by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, in his famous New Haven speech. Immediately he met the correspondents aboard his train. He told them:

This is important. It is all-important. This plan should have been accepted in January, but it is not too late now. Something like this surely must be done at once. I was in Spain at the time of Mr. Hughes' speech and read a most brief account of his address. But I saw at once its significance and cabled London to that effect.

Commons Ignorant of Speech

When I returned to London the speech had not been heard of in the House of Commons, and it was even denied that it had ever been delivered. It was one of the great blunders of history that the proposal was not accepted then.

Now, however, President Coolidge apparently repeats the offer. It amounts practically to a new declaration of its support. There are ways certainly by means of which the plan may be worked out.

When asked about the possible opposition of France to this plan he declared:

French politicians have their public opinion to consider just as politicians in Great Britain and the United States

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

FRENCH TURN DOWN OFFER BY GERMANY OF CONVERSATIONS

M. Poincaré Refuses Overtures for Direct Negotiations Made by Reich Chargé

Berlin Cabinet Is Now Ready to Take Any Steps to Save the Situation

PARIS, Oct. 10 (AP)—Herr von Hösch, the German Chargé d'Affaires, called on the Premier, Raymond Poincaré, at 11 o'clock this morning to open direct negotiations between the Berlin and Paris governments. He offered the co-operation of the Reich toward the resumption of the normal economic life of the Ruhr.

M. Poincaré replied that inasmuch as negotiations were in progress in Ruhr with groups of industrialists and Labor leaders, he did not consider it advisable to begin further conversations on the same subject. He informed Herr von Hösch that when Germany was ready to make a proposition covering the entire reparations question he would be glad to consider it.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 10—The French reply to the Berlin demarche is, first, that a local arrangement for the resumption of work in the Ruhr will be made directly and without the intervention of Berlin, and secondly that it will then be for Berlin to address itself to the Reparations Commission regarding a general settlement. This answer of M. Poincaré will probably not be found encouraging by the Chancellor, Dr. Stresemann, but there has been no secret made of how such an approach, before work was resumed, would be met. What has now happened is undoubtedly of extreme importance, in that it demonstrates that Berlin is prepared to do anything to save the situation, and is alarmed above all at the French negotiations with the industrialists, altogether without any consultation with Berlin. It is afraid that the Government is no longer the master in Germany, but that the real master is recognized by France in the great industry represented by Otto Wolf, Hugo Stinnes and the other magnates.

German Governmental Demarches

Yesterday and today Paris has been the scene of these German governmental demarches. At the same time as Herr Rödiger, chargé d'affaires at Brussels, was received by Henri Jaspar, the Foreign Minister, to whom he signified that the German Government offered its collaboration with a view to the resumption of labor in the Ruhr, there was a similar move made by Herr von Hösch, German representative at Paris, who went to the Quai d'Orsay. It is believed that the Belgian view is identical with that of France, which is that the preliminary questions can only be discussed by the occupying authorities and the local organizations of masters and men, while with regard to the reparations problem, the Reparations Commission alone is competent. It would, however, seem difficult for the German Government to stand aside and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

BIRD PROTECTIONISTS MOBILIZE TO PRESERVE LOUISIANA REFUGES

Resignations From "Rich Man's Shooting Club" Follow Nation-Wide Protest—New England Members Quit

Another member of the advisory board of the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club, William C. Adams, Massachusetts Fish and Game Commissioner, today announced his resignation from the organization whose plans to establish a "rich man's shooting club" in the flyway between the Rockfeller, Marsh Island and state wild life refuges has aroused nation-wide protests from bird conservationists.

The withdrawal of Mr. Adams follows that of John B. Burnham, president of the American Game Protective and Propaganda Association, and Frederick C. Walcott, president of the State Board of Fisheries and Game in Connecticut. Mr. Adams telegraphed his resignation to E. A. McIlhenny, promoter of the club.

In explaining his action to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning, Mr. Adams said that he intended to do all in his power to aid the national campaign being made by sportsmen to secure passage by Congress at the next session of the Public Shooting Grounds Game Refuge Bill, and to do so he could not afford to be tied up with any private enterprise such as the Louisiana club.

The Burnham Letter

Following the Adams announcement, Arthur L. Clark, secretary of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, gave out the following letter which he received this morning from Mr. Burnham:

I am extremely glad to get your nice letter of the 6th, and I agree absolutely with what you say with regard to the inadvisability of my accepting an appointment to serve on the advisory board of the Louisiana Club.

Mr. McIlhenny had no authorization to use my name, and as soon as I found that he had done so, I wired him to have it withdrawn, while I was on my way back to New York from Alaska.

(Signed) John B. Burnham.

Letter Exposes Plan

To stir Massachusetts sportsmen to protest against the Louisiana project and to support the game refuge bill, Mr. Clark today sent out his third letter laying the situation before 100 sporting clubs and about 1000 sportsmen of the State and urged signing of the following protest:

Please record my emphatic protest against the efforts of the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club to establish a private hunting ground on the area which lies between the great sanctuaries for wild life in Louisiana.

It is my understanding that this area constitutes one of the most important refuges in America and that it is particularly vital and necessary as a sanctuary, since migratory birds must of necessity congregate there in vast numbers during the winter.

If, on this area, certain developments are necessary, as claimed by this club, and if these are deemed advisable after proper investigation by reliable authorities, I believe that such developments should be entrusted only to appropriate State or Government officials, or commissions, and not to a private organization, such as the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club, which seeks to secure financial support by commercializing the wild life and selling hunting privileges in the form of club memberships.

The following telegram was received yesterday by the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association from W. T. Hornaday, trustees of the Permanent Wild Life Fund:

The support of your powerful association against the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club is warmly welcomed. The ethics of good sportsmanship forbids membership in that hunting club. I think the press of the whole country will denounce and oppose the McIlhenny scheme. Governor Parker has publicly declared his opposition to the club and his intention to fight it. Burnham and Walcott are out of it and two months ago I advised Adams to withdraw.

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NEW COAL RISE UNDER INQUIRY

Public Asked to Pay $50,000 a Month Without Apparent Reason, Say Officials

Coal consumers of Greater Boston are being required to pay into the pockets of anthracite coal dealers $50,000 a month for which there is no apparent justification, by reason of the announcement of an additional price of 50 cents a ton, in the opinion of state officials.

There is no sentiment in the State Fuel Administration or among the members of the special coal commission of the Legislature to allow this increase without protest. The Fuel Administrator is investigating and the legislative committee is expected to summon retail coal dealers again to give them an opportunity to justify publicly this latest increase.

Recognizing that the public has no protection against exploitation in this commodity other than by its elected representatives in the Government, the committee realizes its responsibility to act. A hearing was held to determine the reason for the first 50-cent increase, made Aug. 1, and up to the present the commission has not been satisfied that the latest increase in the price is founded on justifiable reasons.

Increase "In Anticipation"

At the first hearing it was brought out that the increase was made "in anticipation" of higher mine prices and stringency in the market. The wage scale allowed the miners brought about an incearse in the mine prices of from 70 to 90 cents. The average increase at the mine is not more than 75 cents, records show. Fifty cents of this was taken care of by the first 50-cent jump in price.

Figuring that 200,000 tons of anthracite coal are sold in Boston and vicinity each month, the latest increase represents 25 cents per ton going into the dealers' pockets. This adds to the consumers' coal bill at the rate of $50,000 every month, with no apparent justification.

In announcing the 50-cent price rise to $16 per ton, the dealers contend that it is made because of the small amount of coal coming into Massachusetts. This, they say, increases their overhead costs by not permitting them to keep all their equipment at work.

The records show, however, that the flow of coal into New England, and particularly Massachusetts, is normal.

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ITALIAN PRESS JUBILANT OVER SIGNING OF SALONIKI COMPACT

Hint Conveyed That Commercial Difficulty Overcome, and That Fiume Is Not Essential to Jugoslavia

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 10—The Greco-Jugoslav convention relating to the free zone of the port of Saloniki, which was signed on Saturday, gives occasion on the part of the Italian press to dwell upon the importance of that port, which is described as the "natural outlet for Jugoslav trade." This, naturally, is an indirect hint that Fiume is not the natural outlet for Jugoslavia, but only for Hungary and part of Croatia.

The Fiume negotiations are proceeding with surprising slowness and the disappointment of Italy over the procrastination is keen.

The suggestion that the establishment of a free zone at Saloniki solves Jugoslavia's commercial problems is unlikely to find a welcome in Belgrade. That it provides an important outlet for the products of Serbian soil there is no gainsaying, but it leaves the northern regions of Jugoslavia unconnected by rail with any port of considerable size. Six hundred miles, as the crow flies, separate Fiume from Saloniki, and communications in the interior are bad. The great expanse of country that lies back of the rocky coast of the Adriatic is too vast to depend upon the single railroad that wends its way south and there is little prospect therefore of the Jugoslavian agitation for a settlement of the Fiume dispute being allowed to subside.

Saloniki Solution Leaves Fiume Still a Problem

Jugoslavia, Despite the Convention Providing for a Free Zone at Saloniki, Is Without an Outlet for the Products of the North. It Is Unlikely, Therefore, That Belgrade Will Agree With the Italian View That the Agreement Granting Port Facilities in the Ægean Removes the Necessity for Commercial Privileges in the Adriatic

World News in Brief

Washington—The Indian population of the United States, according to official figures, is 344,303, an increase during the last year of 1144. Oklahoma leads with a total of 119,280.

New York—The fact that Germany has bought $10,000,000 more cotton from the United States than any other country is causing bankers here to raise the question as to how, in the face of that nation's financial condition, it has been able to finance these purchases. Germany also is one of the best customers for copper and meat products.

Scranton, Pa.—Nineteen thousand employees of the Hudson Coal Company, who walked out recently because of a number of alleged grievances, have returned to work. The board of conciliation will hear the complaints.

Manila (AP) — Guy Potter Benton, president of the University of the Philippines, has been obliged to give up his duties. He is on his way to the United States. Mr. Benton served as educational director of the United States Army of Occupation in Germany.

Washington—War claims aggregating more than $10,000,000 held by Americans against Germany virtually have been settled through negotiations carried on between American and German representatives on the mixed claim commission while in Germany the last few months, reports here show.

Florence—The assembly of the provincial Fascista Federation has accepted the resignation of the federal secretary, Signor Zimolo, who dissented from the order of the day fully adhering to the course followed by the Premier. Manfredo Chiostri was offered the post, and accepted on condition that the appointment be approved by the Premier.

Winnipeg, Man.—Lord Byng of Vimy, Governor-General of Canada, will visit Winnipeg on Oct. 15, and will unveil a war memorial erected by the Manitoba Law Society. The name plate of the tablet contains the names of 390 members of the law society, 57 of whom made the supreme sacrifice in the war. Weighing over half a ton, and occupying 55 square feet of space, the memorial is said to be the largest single cast tablet made in Canada.

New York—Thousands of voters in New York State will lose the opportunity to cast their ballots under the ruling of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court which granted a motion for a writ of mandamus to prevent boards of election from giving literacy tests at the polling places.

Victoria, B. C. — Western Canadian university education is now serving all classes, according to figures compiled at the Department of Education here. These figures show that the fathers of 1175 undergraduates who attended the University of British Columbia last year were divided as follows: Professional men, 247; merchants, 178; manual laborers, 155; farmers, 102; bookkeepers and clerks, 101; retired, 101; brokers, 54; miscellaneous, 189. These figures, it is claimed, refute the charge that university work is available only to a limited class of wealthy people.

Washington—Appointments to fill six federal judgeships probably will be held up until Congress convenes, it is said in official quarters. In addition to two vacancies on the California bench, four other places are to be filled under the law reorganizing the federal judiciary and establishing 24 additional federal judges.

Tokyo (AP)—The Foreign Office denied yesterday that the Government had decided to resume on Oct. 20 negotiations with Soviet Russia, which were broken off last August, as stated in dispatches from Moscow recently. The Foreign Office expressed the belief that the Russian correspondent misinterpreted the Japanese decision to discuss the question of renewing Russo-Japanese conversations upon the completion of the budget discussion which probably will be about Oct. 20.

Larchmont, N. Y.—Four bricklayers were fined $5 each here by a justice of the peace for working on Sunday in violation of the Sabbath law. "That's all right," they said as they peeled off the bills. "Counting double overtime we make $36 for every Sunday's work."

Manila (AP)—The Philippines budget for 1924 as approved by Leonard Wood, Governor-General, is $33,369,714, which is $404,371, more than this year's budget.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN OPENLY DECLARES WAR ON TSAO KUN

(Continued from Page 1)

Great Britain, senior consul here, and communicated to the diplomatic corps at Peking.

Chinese Model Their Constitution on American Lines

By GROVER CLARK

By Special Cable

PEKING, Oct. 10—China's new constitution, which will be formally promulgated today, embraces several important points. American ideas are adopted in certain respects, contrasting with the present Constitution, which is based on the French system. The new constitution sharply separates the powers in the central and provincial governments and provides complete provincial autonomy. The old system gave the central government theoretical control of local affairs down to the appointment of minor magistrates.

Central authority is confined strictly to national matters, such as foreign affairs, communications, the administration of justice, customs, the national army and all taxes, which should be uniform throughout the country.

Peking to Name Governors

The provinces will organize a volunteer provincial militia, and national troops cannot be stationed inside any province, but must be placed along the national borders.

Under the present system, the provinces have single governors (civil or military, or both), nominally appointed from Peking. The new constitution provides that the provincial government rests in the hands of a commission of five members, elected by the provincial legislature and choosing its own chairman. Local districts will elect three candidates and the local magistrates and the provincial governing commission will appoint one each.

Chang Tso-lin Silent

Immediate application of the provisions of the new constitution are impossible. It is necessary to have laws providing step by step for the change to the new system. There is uncertainty as to whether these laws should be passed by the present Parliament or by the new body to be elected soon.

The main streets of Peking are decorated for the reception to Tsao Kun today. Strict secrecy is being maintained about the place and time for the inauguration ceremony, because of the threat of disturbances. Elaborate precautions have been taken to guard Tsao Kun. Only high officials are to be admitted to the inauguration.

Chang Tso-lin is still unmoved. Li Yuan-hung is silent. The general sentiment in non-official circles is relief that the period of uncertainty has ended and there is a readiness to let Tsao Kun have a chance to see what he can do.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Food Show, Horticultural Hall, until 10.

Canadian Club of Boston: Dinner, address by E. H. Armstrong, Premier of Nova Scotia, Boston City Club, 6.30.

De Molay Commandery, K. T.: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary, Masonic Temple, Boylston Street, 7.

Luncheon Club of Boston: Dinner to Charles P. Costello, president City of Boston Hotel Association, Commonwealth Country Club, 7.

New England Branch, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society: Annual meeting, Tremont Street Church, 7:30.

Harvard University: Public talk on "Geological Results of the Shackleton Expedition," Geological Lecture Room, University Museum, 8.

Boston University College of Business Administration: Opening lecture in course for grocery store managers, 7.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Opening of public lecture series, "Seeing the World Today," lobby, 6.

Designers' Section, Boston Society of Civil Engineers: Talk on "The Design of Textile Mills," Affiliation Rooms, 88 Tremont Street, 6.

Plant Engineers' Club: Dinner, Boston City Club, 6:30.

Chinese Students' Club of Greater Boston: Banquet, Walker Memorial Building, Technology, evening.

Theaters

Copley—"Mr. Pim Passes By," 8:15.
Hollis—"Thank-U," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (film), 2:15, 8:15.
St. James—"The Light That Failed," 8:15.
Selwyn—"Runnin' Wild," 8:15.
Shubert—The Chauve-Souris, 8:15.
Tremont—"Loyalties," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.

Tomorrow's Events

Public hearing on revision of Boston City Charter, Room 370, State House, 10:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Opening lecture in course, "The History of Design," 3.

Society of Harvard Dames: Meeting, Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge, 3.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight

WNAC (Boston)—6, children's half-hour of stories and music. 9 to 11, concert.

WGI (Medford Hillside)—6:30, world market survey. 6:45, girls' hour. 7:30, concert; talk by Theodore A. Glynn, Boston Fire Commissioner, "The Work of the Fire Department."

WBZ (Springfield)—6, concert. 7, baseball report. 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies." 8, concert. 9, World Series results.

WGY (Schenectady)—Silent.

WEAF (New York City)—7:50, talk, "A Square Deal for Rural Boys and Girls and for Rural Tax-payers," by R. P. Snyder, chief of New York State Bureau of Rural Education. 8:50, talk, "Why Make a Budget?" 10, talk by William H. Edwards, captain Princeton championship football team of 1899.

WJZ (New York City)—6:05, "The Adventures of Peter." 7:30, baseball report. 7:45 "The Progress of the World," 8:15, talk on "The Work of the Chemical Engineer." 8:30, orchestra.

WOR (Newark)—8, fire prevention talk. 8:15, concert.

WRC (Washington)—6, children's hour. 8 to 10, concert.

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BUDGET INDORSED IN LOS ANGELES

Board of Freeholders Favors Bureau Provided For in Proposed Charter

Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10—A budget basis for municipal expenditures, similar to the national budget system and the California state budget law recently adopted, has been incorporated in the new city charter being drafted by the Los Angeles Board of Freeholders.

Responsibility for expenses incurred by a majority of municipal departments is placed by the new charter upon the Mayor with a bureau of budget and efficiency under a director appointed by the Mayor determining the amounts of legitimate expenses.

Besides taking the expenditures of public funds out of politics, members of the Board of Freeholders declare the new charter would make a single individual responsible to the people for economy in running the city. This, it is said, makes direct action by the citizens a simple matter if they feel that public funds are not being properly used.

The function of the proposed bureau is indicated in a portion of the charter indorsed last night by the Board of Freeholders, which follows:

The director of the bureau of budget and efficiency shall have power and it shall be his duty to investigate the administration of the various departments of the city for the purpose of recommending to the Mayor and Council concerning the duties of the various positions in said departments, the methods of said departments, the standards of efficiency therein, and such changes as in his judgment will promote economy and efficiency in the conduct of the city government.

The director of this bureau shall assist the Mayor and Council in the preparation of the annual budget, and throughout the year shall conduct studies and investigations that will assist in the preparation of the budget.

Provision is made for support of the bureau by the appropriation of one-fourth of 1 per cent of each $100 of assessed value of all real and personal property within the city.

DRYS WIN VICTORY IN VERMONT VOTING

(Continued from Page 1)

other two and also had assured the voters that he would do all in his power to amend the Volstead act, did not even win in his own county, and won by a small majority in his home city, Newport.

Park H. Pollard of Cavendish, a cousin of President Coolidge, was unopposed for the Democratic nomination for Senator. The unopposed Democratic nominee for Congress is Burton E. Bailey of Montpelier.

Termed Great Dry Victory

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Nomination of Porter H. Dale as Republican candidate for the United States Senate in yesterday's Vermont primaries was termed a "great victory for the friends of national prohibition," by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League.

"It is additional evidence," he said, "that prohibition sentiment is not receding but is succeeding."

WETS MASS LINES IN PENNSYLVANIA TO NULLIFY LAWS

(Continued from Page 1)

charged with the duty of seeing that Pennsylvania beer is excluded from Ohio."

The impracticability of such a proposal is obvious, the drys point out. No government, they say, could permit half a dozen different degrees of intemperance to exist side by side in neighboring states, and attempt rigidly to exclude one from the other, and dam the underground flow of liquor, differing in power by half-percentages, across boundary lines. Experience has taught all but the wets—who do not want to learn—that liquor must be sealed hermetically, or not at all, the drys say.

Regarding the light wine and beer plank, Mr. Wood proposes that the Government should tax whatever beer is manufactured "to produce at least as much revenue as the Government formerly obtained from excise taxes, which is at least $500,000,000 a year." In other words, this financial proposal would allow the Government, the drys say, to recoup its treasury through violation of its own laws.

Mere Statute Law

As to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, Mr. Wood has this to say:

"Most of the association's members of the highest character and the greatest education believe that the Eighteenth Amendment is essentially a mere statute law, practically a police regulation, which should be subject to the will of the majority like any other law, and which has no place in the Constitution.

"We fully recognize, however, that the repeal of the amendment, if it ever happens, is in the far distant future, and we therefore advocate the first three planks of our platform in order to obviate, so far as possible, the evil results of the Eighteenth Amendment while it remains in force."

Later on, Mr. Wood added this definition of what American legislatures, Congress and the Supreme Court mean when they say "intoxicating drink."

"We think the word (intoxicating) is fairly open to the definition that only that be treated as an intoxicating drink which intoxicates the normal person, if taken in normal quantities. Under such a definition certain wines and such beer as was commonly used for 10 years or so before prohibition could be made legal."

The wets conclude their new batch of "whisper" arguments by advocating legislation in Pennsylvania to put the first three points of the program into effect, with efforts "to educate" the public to adopt the Quebec system of Government liquor sale supervision.

Some More Arguments

Additional arguments put forth by Mr. Wood in the course of an interview are:

"Abolishing saloons is part of Governor Pinchot's duty. But if saloons go, speak-easies will multiply.

"As beer becomes difficult to obtain, the Nation turns to dangerous whisky."

"The dry law can't be enforced."

Plans are being laid openly by state wet headquarters for the repeal of the enforcement code, which would knock the bolt off the door to bootleggers and leave this State as helpless as New York. Present efforts center chiefly, Mr. Wood says, on lining up wet candidates for the April 22 primaries when candidates for new legislators are nominated. Nomination usually means election in this State. Many drys appear to think the fight is over, but the liquor forces are busy all day long.

Instead of being quiescent in the present political interim, Mr. Wood says his organization is putting in its hardest work, getting ready for the spring campaign.

Wets Have Money

Dr. H. W. Tope, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, supplements this information. He says:

"The wets of this State were never better organized and never had more money than today. They are deceiving the people with false propaganda to the effect that they want only 'law liberalization,' when what they want is no dry law at all.

"In this new line of propaganda attack they appear to be making a concentrated drive over the Nation. I never knew more wet lobbyists at the state capital than there are now. They are fighting every inch of the ground.

Pitted against the wets, in what is confidently believed to be a winning fight, is the dry Governor, the dry Legislature, the Anti-Saloon League, with 35 different religious bodies officially represented on its directing board, and with 5000 affiliated churches. Besides this, there is the W. C. T. U., which in this State, when the Legislature refused an enforcement appropriation of $250,000, set about raising the money itself, and is near enough to the mark to make the ultimate goal certain.

Fight Not Over

In spite of powerful dry agencies Mr. Wood's forces continue to magnify the failures of prohibition in Pennsylvania. They make no mention of the gradual hemming in of lawbreakers by state and federal authority. Since Jan. 16 the body of Pennsylvania State Police alone have made 3000 arrests, including 900 saloon-keepers, have seized 160 automobiles and 140 trucks, with tens of thousands of quarts of whisky and more than 22,000 barrels of beer. Notice to close from state and federal departments of justice have been sent to about 2500 saloons.

The wets, it is confidently believed, will be beaten in time, if people can be made to see that the fight is not yet over. To this effect Governor Pinchot says:

"In some places, like Lackawanna County, where nearly 90 per cent of the saloons have been closed, the result has been astonishingly good. In others, like Philadelphia, it will be equally good before we reach the end of the road.

"We mean business!"

So long as Governor Pinchot holds office it will be practically impossible to repeal the state enforcement code, for he could veto such an attempt. But, as Dr. Tope says, "The work of all these years of dry effort may be overthrown by the loss of one election. New York is not an example that we want to see followed in Pennsylvania."

OVER 5000 SALOONS CLOSED IN TURKEY

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10—Constantinople will remain dry until the repeal of the prohibition law by the National Assembly. More than 5000 saloons were closed by the police during the last three days.

All breweries and liquor warehouses have been sealed.

CLOSED SHOP TO BE FOUGHT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10—Lorraine Manufacturing Company announces that it will fight the closed shop issue, "to a successful conclusion, whatever it may cost." At present 69 of the company's loom fixers are on strike, claiming union men are being laid off and nonunion men hired to take their places.

LEGISLATORS SPURN GOV. WALTON'S PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

legislators accept his terms of "resignation" he will fight to the last ditch.

Legislative leaders, gathering here for tomorrow's session, reiterated today that the Walton offer would not affect their intention to inquire into impeachment charges before proceeding with the anti-klan legislation.

Ready For Anything

Mr. McBee wasted no words in describing the proposed action of the lower House. He said:

We will take nothing for granted. We are going straight to the records. We will investigate. Then we will act. We are laying our plans but we must be prepared for the moves of Walton's ablest advisers. We must be ready for politics, mud slinging and underhanded attack.

We will take up the nullification of capital punishment required by state law. Walton may have had this right, but he had no right to notoriously advertise his action. This act brought many of the worst criminals of the Nation into Oklahoma.

Today Walton has issued 267 pardons, and paroles to murderers, thieves, and others. How many criminals have been released without official record no one knows. I know of eight cases in Stephens County, at least one of them of a notorious convict, in which prison doors swung open and not a record has been filed in any state department. We have reports that tremendous fees have been paid attorneys in pardon cases. Governor Walton's clemency record will be taken up with care.

Financial Investigation

We will investigate state expenditures. The Walton administration spent $1,128,000 in September, $500,000 more than the previous Administration and had $300,000 more receipts for the month. Other months' totals are similar. We will consider payment of state funds to any of the 22,000 state policemen for whom there is not a hint of justification in any statute book. We will investigate the use of $5000 appropriated for the search for Fred Dennis, indicted state Bank Commissioner, who surrendered 10 days ago.

These charges might have waited until the regular session, but in the face of Walton's widely-heralded fight on the Klan, his proclamation of state-wide martial law, his declaration that Oklahoma, a peaceful, law-abiding State, was in insurrection, and his repeated libels against Oklahoma and its citizenry, delay by the Legislature would have been criminal. Each, I believe, are grounds for impeachment.

Suspension of a habeas corpus writ in Tulsa County, placing of a censor in the Tulsa Tribune office, interference with the courts in preventing the meeting of a legally called grand jury, driving of legislators from the Capitol at the point of the bayonet, and finally interference with the right of suffrage by bombastic threats, in some instances carried out, to close election booths, and prevent distribution of election supplies by force of arms, are the things we, who have been placed in the light of thugs and lawbreakers, are fighting. We will act on the record.

Governor Walton had hoped to delay the climax until fall, to run for the Senate on the Klan issue, and thus avoid impeachment by the Legislature next January. Things went faster than he anticipated.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; somewhat warmer tonight; moderate variable winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer on the mainland tonight; moderate winds, mostly west.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight, with moderate west and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	40	Kansas City	58
Atlantic City	52	Memphis	58
Boston	50	Nantucket	54
Buffalo	54	New Orleans	62
Calgary	34	New York	50
Charleston	58	Philadelphia	54
Chicago	54	Pittsburgh	40
Denver	46	Portland, Me.	48
Des Moines	40	Portland, Ore.	54
Eastport	44	San Francisco	54
Galveston	74	St. Louis	54
Hatteras	62	St. Paul	52
Helena	48	Washington	48
Jacksonville	60		

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 11:26 p. m.; Thursday 12 m.

Light all vehicles at 5:42 p. m.

NEW COAL RISE UNDER INQUIRY

(Continued from Page 1)

In fact records of average daily receipts of coal cars points to a condition unusually good. For the first eight days of this month the coal car receipts were 472 a day. This is compared with an average of 417 cars during the coal year of 1921-1922.

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, has petitioned the Fuel Administrator and the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth for action to break an alleged "conspiracy" on the part of coal dealers. Eugene C. Hultman, Fuel Administrator, has initiated an inquiry. Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, was not at his office today.

It is held that only two courses now lie open: Action must be taken for the protection of the public by the governmental officials they have elected to perform this task, or the consumers must resort to boycott of anthracite and the burning of substitutes. There is an oversupply of low volatile bituminous coal at $8.50 a ton. That the first course will be taken, however, is indicated both by the action of Mr. Hultman and the expected steps by the legislative committee.

PATRIARCH ELECTION PLANNED

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10—The Holy Synod is to meet Thursday to consider the election of a successor to the Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church, Meletios IV.

AID TO VETERANS ASKED OF LABOR

Convention Urged to Make Places for Those Trained by Federal Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 10 (AP)—Recommendation that the American Federation of Labor take such action toward modification of the constitution or by-laws of the various bodies of affiliated workers as would enable men trained by the United States Veterans Bureau to take places in the industries for which they have been prepared, was made by Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans' Bureau, at the convention of the federation here today.

He pledged that no men would be certified by the Veterans' Bureau until they were qualified.

"At present approximately 70,000 men are in vocational training under the Veterans' Bureau," he said. "Approximately 40 per cent, or less than 30,000 are being qualified for employment in the trades and industries. As completion of their training in the various courses will occur at different times, there will be no disturbance in the ordinary distribution of labor by the assimilation of these men and no danger of overcrowding in a single occupation."

Controversial issues having been disposed of at the convention of the American Federation of Labor yesterday, with decision against participation in a labor party and refusal to adopt a resolution favoring recognition of Soviet Russia, the convention today began the work of cleaning its slate.

Pardons for Thomas W. Mooney and Warren K. Billings were asked in resolutions adopted yesterday afternoon.

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Cause and Effect
SOMETIMES the effect is more apparent than the cause. The light bill, for instance. It grows larger at this time of year.
The cause, of course, is the longer evenings.
EDISON LIGHT

The Pilgrim Maids are lifting the washday burden in many of your neighbors' homes.
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
"The House That Service Built"
Motor Service Covers Greater Boston
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October 7-13
Fire Prevention Week
Make Fire Prevention A Habit
Fuel Oil is Safe, is Clean, is Economical. Burn Oil, the Modern Fuel.
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Radio
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GOWNS
COATS SUITS
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Featuring frocks and gowns for debutantes, bridesmaids and brides.

Tuxedo Suits
ALWAYS correct for evenings at the club, or home or stag parties.
Now accepted as good usage to wear to the theatre, informal dinners and club dances—or any other social function where the strictest formality is not observed—
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers 75.00
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Our own production
We also show a smart Tuxedo and Trousers for younger men at 45.00
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Electric Toasters, Grills
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NEW PRICES:
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The advance guard of our holiday stock of quaint and beautiful novelties purchased abroad is already on display at the
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An early selection accomplishes two ends. First, choice from this treasure chest of uncommon gift suggestions. Second, saving of time and effort later, when the Holidays are here. Many things here, too, you will want now as gifts or favors for
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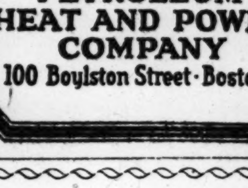
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Queen Quality Boot Shop
158 Tremont Street, Boston
Near West

SOCIALISTS CHARGE REICH INDUSTRIALS WITH HIGH TREASON

Independent Action of Ruhr Magnates Styled Violation of the Law

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 10—Feeling is running high in Social Democratic parliamentary circles over the reports of the negotiations proceeding between representatives of German heavy industry in the Rhineland and the Ruhr Valley and General Degoutte in Düsseldorf. These conversations formed the most important topic discussed on the floor of the Reichstag and in the lobbies yesterday, when the Government's empowerment bill was up for first reading.

These negotiations are declared by many German politicians as bordering on high treason. The Government not only has been left uninformed regarding their nature, but officials are the authority for the statement that the action of the industrialists has interfered with the endeavors of the Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, to arrive at negotiations with the French regarding the resumption of work in the Ruhr district and the recommencement of deliveries of reparations coal. Moreover, it is declared that they included at least one violation of the existinig laws by an attempted violation of the eight-hour day.

High Treason Suggested

Hermann Müller, leader of the Social Democrat Party, in his speech in the Reichstag last night called this procedure by the industrialists "a general offensive in the west" on the eight-hour day, and later asked the Minister of Justice whether the activity of the industrial leaders was not high treason. "The German people cannot permit the German industrial leaders to undermine German laws," he said. "The population of the Ruhr had sacrificed almost everything it had, and now the industrialists mix in so as to carry out their own selfish interests."

The Minister of the Interior, Herr Sollmann, tried to calm the feelings that had been raised by declaring that the Cabinet was considering the matter, but wanted to await the reports of the German chargés d'affaires in Paris and Brussels, who have been instructed to once more request the French and Belgian governments to commence negotiations for the resumption of work in the Ruhr, before the Wilhelmstrasse reaches any decision in this matter.

Bavaria Delivers Ultimatum

This unauthorized procedure of the German industrialists is not the only thing that is adding to the many worries of the Government, however. At the Reichstag meeting yesterday, the Bavarian representative read a declaration from his Government to the effect that Munich refused to give its consent to the new Government's empowerment bill, on the ground that it refused to trust the Berlin Government with such powers in view of its present composition, and because the bill did not include the removal of the eight-hour day. This refusal is taken here to indicate that Bavaria will sabotage any decrees based on an empowerment law which might be issued by Dr. Stresemann.

One of the most prominent members of the Social Democrat Party declared that "Bavaria and the industrialists of the west are undermining the German State." Now that great coalition has been revived with slight alterations, the opposition against Bavaria seems to be increasing. Herr Müller declared in the Reichstag yesterday that the Social Democrats would do everything in their power to make any "Mussolini policy" impossible in Germany.

Concessions by Social Democrats

The Social Democrats have made important concessions in order to remain in the Government. The most important among these were the giving up of the portfolio of the Minister of Finance to the German People's Party and their acquiescence to the demand of the Right that the eight-hour day be discussed in the Reichstag. "It was the last possibility to prevent a dictatorship by the Right, which would otherwise have been established in Berlin," a prominent Socialist said. In all probability, however, Bavaria will do its best to hasten this development by continuing to lay fresh obstacles in the path of Dr. Stresemann.

The second reading of the Government's empowerment bill was completed in the Reichstag shortly before midnight last night. It will come up for third and final reading on Thursday. It is being strongly opposed by the Nationalists and Communists. The Social Democrats, while opposed to it, will, it is stated, vote for the measure because of political expediency. In parliamentary circles it was said last night that it should pass with the necessary two-thirds majority. A defeat of this measure would precipitate another Cabinet crisis which all parties, save those of the extremists of both Right and Left, are striving to avoid.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. C. H. LeCain, Pueblo, Colo.
Mrs. Clara R. Buehl, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Gertrude L. Dietzer, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice R. Calbick, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. A. L. Hyacinth Vigors, Dublin, Ireland.
Jeanne Teazer Stevenson, Dublin, Ireland.
Mrs. A. I. Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Frances G. Little, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. H. L. Grubbs, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Evelyn Irish.

Another Form of League Arises in British Empire Exhibition

The Wembley Show Will Develop Into Positive Peace Factor by Educative Influence of International Business

By JACK JONES, M. P.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 28—Recent events have shown us that whatever results may have been expected or anticipated from the setting up of the League of Nations, they have not been fully justified—at any rate not in the eyes of many of its best friends.

The League is by no means a perfect piece of machinery. Indeed, he would have been a super-optimist who ever anticipated that it would be, arising as it did out of a devastated Europe and a universe which still remains distracted as the outcome of the world's greatest crime.

All the same, the League is by far the greatest and finest piece of machinery yet devised for the purpose of dealing with matters of international conflicts and of settling those conflicts by an appeal to reason and to judgment instead of having recourse to the barbarities and horrors of war. This being so, I would like to impress upon all whom it may concern that it is far better that those who pose as the higher critics of the League's activities should in the future devote their energies to making the League an effective organization and instrument for bringing about internationaal peace than to enlarging upon whatever may be faulty in the existing machinery.

Give the League a Chance!

They can have no reason for not doing so unless it be the fear that the League's success may mean their own extermination. Therefore I say: Give the League a chance!

I am led to say so much in support of a fair trial being given to the League, in view of the fact that another form of leagueship is now in the making, and that I fear that this, too, will give food for fault-finding among the long-haired men and short-haired women who criticize everybody's hirsute adornments except their own. I refer to the British Empire Exhibition, which is already becoming shipshape at Wembley.

Here will be afforded an opportunity of seeing the outposts and the inposts of what we somewhat shadowily know as the British Empire. Here will be found an opportunity for seeing the Empire's raw material, both human and natural, as it actually is. Here will be the greatest chance ever offered in the world's history to its most potential factor—the British Empire—to discover how best to progress together for peaceful usefulness instead of for plundering profits. Therefore, let us all, whatever and whoever we be, do our bit to help the exhibition.

Labor Must Play Its Part

The human side figures largely in the activities outlined in the exhibition plans. This fact alone makes it imperative that Labor must play its part in the exhibition if only for the reason that Labor has a prime interest in all things human. Emigration and land settlement, the labor and co-operative movements, housing and town planning, crime and punishment, child welfare, the League of Nations, education in all its phases, the position of the universities in relation to state education—all these and many other questions in which Labor is keenly and vitally concerned will be discussed and debated at different periods by people who hail from every part of the Empire.

Let me take one question only which is of absorbing interest and importance to all of us at the present moment. I refer to the great controversy in this country regarding emigration, and the ensuing problem as to whether any scheme yet evolved will be of any assistance in alleviating the industrial stagnation and its resultant unemployment, which are at the present moment all too prevalent.

What better opportunity could be provided than that given by the meeting of representatives of Labor from all parts of the Empire to compare notes, to discuss the whole question in its fullest aspect, to thrash out the many thorny points which have already arisen in connection with it, and then to arrive at a common conclusion as to the best course to be adopted for each part of the Empire individually and for all parts collectively?

And so with food, both liquid and solid; with the products of the forest and the field; with the crafts and the sciences; with the home and the factory; with health and with pleasure; with anything and everything that we are and ought to be —a comradeship of the Empire, and through it a comradeship of the world.

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will make an extravagant steam heating plant economical at very small cost.

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BRITISH PREFERENCE PLEASES DOMINIONS

Increase on Goods Gratifies Delegates—India Alone Raises Voice in Opposition

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 10—Great satisfaction is felt by the Australian, New Zealand and South African delegates at the British Government's proposals for increasing the preference on goods produced in the Dominions, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns this morning, on making the rounds of the various delegations. It does not appear, however, that the increased preferential rates on dried fruits, tobacco and sugar marks the full measure of what the Dominions desire—New Zealand, for example, would like protection for dairy produce, wool and meat; Australia would also add wheat and canned fruits, while South Africa, with an eye on the orange market, would be glad to see fresh fruit in the same category.

But as a member of one of the delegations said "the discussion has only begun. What is to be finally decided may be altogether different from what was announced yesterday." In this connection, it must be remembered that there is nothing new in the British Government's proposals—the Dominions already receive preference on all articles mentioned except dried fruits, such as apples, pears and peaches.

India Opposes Scheme

While enthusiasm for imperial preference was the order of the day in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, India was frankly opposed to it, and C. A. Innes, one of the Indian delegates, bluntly expressed his disapproval, saying that Indian exports went chiefly outside the Empire and the imports were chiefly British, so she stood to gain very little and lose a great deal from any scheme of imperial preference. Canada came midway between these extremes. Having already built up an export trade placing it high on the list of the world's exporters, Canada has not the same interest in the subject as the other dominions, where such trade is in its infancy, but, nevertheless, George P. Graham, on its behalf indicated that it would welcome anything which tended to improve imperial relations.

Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame's announcement of the proposed new tariff rates followed a long speech by Stanley M. Bruce, in which he outlined the Australian standpoint regarding imperial problems.

Australia's Point of View

He put preferential duties in the forefront of his scheme for the improvement of imperial relations and the betterment of economic conditions, but in case it should not prove acceptable or practicable to Great Britain, he also put forward two alternatives. The first was a sliding scale tariff, which would only be brought into operation when prices were unremunerative to the Dominion producer, and the second was a direct subsidy should the market price fall to such a level.

Failing these, he advocated either a system of importing foodstuffs and raw materials only under license—Dominion exporters to be given preferential treatment when they were issued —or the stabilization of prices of essential commodities with a view to encouraging their production in the dominions.

Besides the discussion on fiscal matters, L. S. Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty, outlined the British Government's views on Empire settlement—a subject to which Mr. Bruce also devoted part of his speech. It was decided to refer this matter to a representative committee which will draw up specific proposals to be laid before the present conference.

HYTHE AIRPLANE CONTEST CONTINUES

By Special Cable

LYMPNE, England, Oct. 10—James, on an A. N. E. C., with a Blackburn engine, now holds the leading place at Hythe for the three biggest prizes, with a fuel economy test of 87.5 miles per gallon and a speed test of 66.5 miles per hour. Hinkler, on an Avro, has the greatest aggregate distance, of 562 miles, followed by an A. N. E. C., with 498. Hemming broke the crankshaft of his Douglas engine after 390 miles, so has to start again. The wind velocity of 35 miles per hour did not prevent flying at all. The experts are interested in the behavior of motorcycle engines in the air, as they naturally keep much cooler than on the road.

The Belgian monoplane, which has long wings, found the wind too high. Maneyrol's French Peyret monoplane, with the English Douglas plane, will probably be seen for the first time today.

The Evolution of Freemasonry
By Delmar D. Darrah
One of the greatest works on Freemasonry that has ever been produced.
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To Make Them Appetizing Sandwiches

should be properly seasoned. Cheese, ham, corned beef, egg, tomato, chicken or plain lettuce sandwiches are so much better when seasoned with

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
"THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE"

MR. LLOYD GEORGE POINTS PEACE ROAD

(Continued from Page 1)

must consider public opinion. This plan will not work itself. Pressure must be exerted. If the Allies should join on the basis of this proposal, the statesmen of France might adjust their policies to it.

Last night, speaking before a distinguished gathering of members of the Dominion Parliament and judiciary, Mr. Lloyd George reiterated his indorsement of the Hughes proposals. His immediate audience comprised Canadian politicians, but he addressed himself clearly to the people of the United States as much as to Canadians when he declared that it was to the interest of America that Europe be set to work so that European peoples once again may become the customers of the United States and Canada. He added:

> Europe is made up, in the main, of hard-working, honest, industrious and God-fearing people. They want a job and they will get down to work when a job is provided for them.
>
> Canada played a decisive part in the conduct of the war. It is right that Canada, too, should have a part in the settlement of the Europe which you helped to save. It is not only your right, it is your interest not alone to yourselves but to humanity.

Difference, One Of Method

That the apparent breach between Great Britain and France over the reparations issue was based on a difference, more of method than of purpose, was made clear by Lloyd George, when he declared:

> No one doubts that Germany ought to pay. It devastated wantonly the territories of France and Belgium. It is essential that it should pay for that devastation. But I am speaking to lawyers tonight. You know that once you've got your verdict for damages the next thing is to put that verdict into execution. If the defendant cannot pay, the question is what is the best he can do. Shall I smash him and get nothing or shall I seek to come to the best terms with him that are possible under the circumstances? It is necessary to determine just what he can pay and insist on that. That is the position of Great Britain.
>
> Don't imagine that the present Government or the late Government has taken any other position. Now Secretary Hughes comes along and asks just what is Germany's capacity to pay? That, it seems to me, is common sense. The British Government has accepted that point of view. The Government of the United States practically repeats its offer, saying that America will stand in on any investigation f Germany's ability to pay. That is of momentous value. It is of momentous value to get the United States of America associated in a settlement of this kind.
>
> I hope that America with the allies can get together on so wise and sensible a proposition as this. The British Empire ceased to be a name and became a fact in the World War. In cooperation with the United States may the British Empire stand today as the protector of liberty and freedom.

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SCHULZE A-1 BREAD
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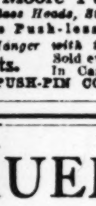

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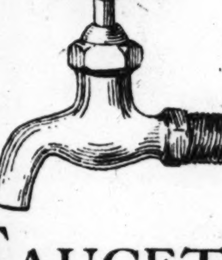

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Give the greatest satisfaction and service at smallest upkeep.

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NEW YORK LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO

FRENCH TURN DOWN OFFER BY GERMANY OF CONVERSATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

watch its powers in certain respects usurped by the Ruhr industrialists.

It will be difficult for Dr. Stresemann simply to follow the advice of keeping out of the negotiations regarding the Ruhr imbroglio except in using his authority to induce the railway men to resume work under the direction of a Franco-Belgian régime, and in guaranteeing to the proprietors of the mines and industries who have to some extent superseded him reimbursement by the Reich for the deliveries in kind which may be made by them to the Allies.

According to French reasoning, the nomination of a Germano-Franco-Belgian commission, charged with the regulation and resumption of work, would compromise the whole enterprise. Germany proposes such a commission, but it is certain that England would want to be represented. Germany would thus be able to enlarge the debate and escape from the Franco-Belgian grip. France opposes its veto to this proposal. There is no need for a long discussion or international debates on the simple preliminary matter of Ruhr co-operation, and on this point French opinion is as definite as could be.

No arguments about the confusion of the powers in Germany will move the French Government. It is emphasized that France, in its negotiations with the industrialists, is not seeking personal advantage. The talk of a secret Franco-German consortium is scouted. Just because all the Allies are represented on the Reparations Commission, France insists that any proposition of settlement should go to that body and not to France. In the meantime to show French good faith and refute these allegations, M. Poincaré has sent to the Reparations Commission the text of the accord concluded with the Wolf group.

This is held to dispose of the insinuations which have presented these arrangements as a particular agreement of French industry wtih German industry. France urges that it is acting on behalf of all the Allies in endeavoring to obtain deliveries for all Allies, and repudiates the suggestion that it is merely trying to form a Franco-German industrial consortium. The Wolf accord is precisely what it is purported to be, namely, a local arrangement for the cessation of passive resistance.

OUTPUT DIMINISHES, MINE TO CLOSE DOWN

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 10—The decision has been taken by the directors of the Nine-Mile Point Colliery in South Wales to close down at the end of the month, in consequence of the reduced output making the mine unremunerative. This is due, it is said, to "canny" methods which have resulted in the pre-war weekly output of 16,000 tons being now reduced to 10,000 tons.

The owners have posted a statement at the pit head, showing the poor results. Against this the men's leaders claim that the diminished output is due to bad management.

The Sta-Rite, in striking contrast with the old way, engages the hair at the points of the Pin, beneath, instead of at the surface of the hair. The effect is less of Hair Pins and more that of the hair dress. A most welcome refinement, surely!

So, tomorrow! Start the day right. Dress your hair with the Sta-Rite.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us 10c for Wire Pins or 25c for Celluloid Pins.

Sta-Rite Hair Pin Co.
Shelbyville, Illinois

Ask Your Milliner to Show You the
"MARY LOUISE"

A Fiskhat

Enchantingly Youthful

A new feature Fiskhat that enhances the charm of every face.

Made of best quality Lyons Velvet, with soft folded crown. Novelty corded brim that is adjustable for roll, mushroom, front, back or side dip. Novelty bow of Lyons Velvet at side.

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D. B. FISK & CO.
Creators of Correct Millinery
We Do Not Retail
Ask Your Milliner for Fiskhats

NEAR EAST RELIEF AIDS REFUGEES IN LEBANON

BEIRUT, Syria, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence) — Lebanese papers have recently published appreciative articles on the work of the Near East Relief Society, which has made such splendid efforts to aid the emigrants from Turkey to live in Asia Minor and in Syria. To show how much the distress of the refugees from Turkey has been alleviated by the states whose duty it has been to succor these people, there have also been published in the local press the facts concerning the outlays which have been made by the French Government to enable Syria and the Lebanon to fulfill their duties of hospitality.

The official expenditures entered at the High Commissariat for assistance to refugees amounted at that time to the sum of 600,000 francs. These sums have been in great part provided from a credit opened by the French Parliament to Syria and the Lebanon in meeting the expenses which those states have had to assume.

M. HERRIOT ADMIRES ALL THINGS AMERICAN

HAVRE, Oct. 1—Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyons and Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, returned on the liner Paris today from the United States, full of admiration for everything American.

"The Americans are a magnificent race," he said. His only hard words were for the customs system, which he described as "a regular inquisition." M. Herriot thought the labor-saving tools developed in America, especially those for domestic use, ought to find a great market in France. One of the purposes of his trip was to persuade American manufacturers to exhibit their goods at the annual Lyons fair.

BRITISH SENTIMENT OPPOSES SMUGGLING

Bishop Cannon's Remarks Call Forth Strong Editorial in Daily Telegraph

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 10—Sensible home truths regarding the British participation in the rumrunning traffic are published here. Bishop Cannon of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, in a weighty letter, yesterday, says: "It is the moral, Protestant, Christian element in America which stands and always has stood most strongly for active and effective co-operation between Great Britain and the United States. And it is exactly that same element which is increasingly indignant at apparent indifference, if not the hostility, of the British Government to the efforts which the United States is making to secure the effective enforcement of the prohibition law."

Commenting on these remarks, The Daily Telegraph today writes of the British attitude: "There is among us a very considerable body of sentiment which regards the feeding of the American smuggling traffic by vessels under the British flag as a discreditable business, apart from its effects which are very imperfectly realized, upon Anglo-American amity. A decision, we hope, will be reached which would meet with no serious criticism here, and which would be welcomed as an act of international courtesy and friendly co-operation by the American people."

Public opinioin here The Christian Science Monitor representative finds is still very imperfectly awakened to the importance of this subject, which it will be remembered is one of those pending for discussion at the British Imperial Economic Conference. What The Daily Telegraph says is correct, however, in so far that the wish is growing to help America in its very natural desire to make the Eighteenth Amendment effective.

Remember?

It isn't such a far stretch for memory to recall the day when you had to wait for a long, clear, cold spell of weather before you could have sausage.

Today?

No wait for weather or seasons. Just telephone your meat dealer.

The delightful tang of October days is made more zestful by a breakfast of Brookfield sausage, made from the choicest morsels of carefully selected pork, blended with spices.

That is but one of the services that Swift & Company renders—making available to you numerous products of the highest quality, when, where, and as you wish them.

This has been made possible by the development, during more than a half century of service, of 23 packing plants adjacent to the best producing centers, hundreds of branch distributing houses, one of them near you, and several thousand refrigerator cars which carry the meat to your dealer in the best condition.

Volume production enables Swift & Company to offer you this service at an average profit from all sources of only a fraction of a cent a pound.

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69 Wholesale Distributing Houses in New England Territory
Central Office, Boston, 60 North Market Street
C. H. Simons, District Manager

ONLY ONE CAR FINISHED COURSE IN FIRST AMERICAN MOTOR RACE

Four of the Five Entries Either Failed to Start or Collapsed by the Way

Twenty-eight years ago the motor vehicle was in process of development. No one manufacturer seems to have made any definite progress, and daily experiments were carefully screened from the public view. The possibility of a car going 100 miles without assistance was hardly considered. In 1895 people had just stopped rubbing their eyes, to see if they were awake, when a motor vehicle went by without the assistance of horses. Traffic officers had no part in the highway programs of those days.

With automobiles making haste slowly, The New York Times, in November, 1895, had the courage to organize a 100-mile road race, with capital prizes amounting to $5000. Distinguished citizens were engaged as judges, publicity was broadcast, and with the inducement of $5000 almost every cycle shop and engineer in America made an entry.

Everything pointed toward success. Even though many of the names entered were withdrawn, it was estimated that at least 30 cars would appear. When the great day arrived, the assembled newspaper men from all parts of the United States, assigned to "cover" the race, had photographed and written about the clubhouse, the judges, the prizes, and everything else they could think of, but not one vehicle had appeared at the time agreed on for closing the lists.

Owners Coy

However, about noon, the situation was saved by the arrival of an imported Benz car. From then until nearly 2 o'clock, half a dozen motors of different kinds put in rather a coy appearance. In other words, the owners were ready to drive them over the course, but were not prepared to let the judges test them, to give any details of their mechanism, or to submit them to trial.

Almost at the revised starting time, there were five vehicles assembled, ready to start from Fifty-Ninth Street, and go to Waukegan and back. It looked for a time as though the competition might be rather keen. But, sad to relate, the Electrobat had made no provision for the six changes of battery which it would require, which made the list one less.

One of the two Kane-Penningtons had "wound a chain around its stanchion," which means absolutely nothing in the motoring language of today. The other had disabled its port engine, and intended to make a start on the surviving starboard unit, which was neither finned nor water-jacketed. These nautical terms read like anything but the description of a motor vehicle, but in those days, whatever language was handy was employed.

Although the Electrobat would have no power after its batteries had run down, it was decided at least to start. The Pennington was running on hope and nothing else. This practically resolved the contest into an international duel between Germany and America, represented respectively by a Benz, which was already quite well known in this county, and a Duryea, one of the earliest cars produced in America.

Electrobat Gives Up

The Electrobat announced its intention of running until its batteries ran down, and then looking for a horse to carry on with. After a few miles of most intensive effort the machine gave up the struggle.

On the very first hill it tried to negotiate, the Pennington developed engine trouble in the starboard unit, and the race was all over as far this car was concerned. Very soon after the start, the Benz threw a tire, which lost a great deal of time for this entry. There were no pits at convenient places, as there would be today.

Through the misfortunes of its competitors, the Duryea took a long lead, and was making good time, when the steering chain broke. From the description it is safe to assume that this machine was steered traction-engine fashion, by a chain and turntable. This accident gave the Benz ample time to overtake the Duryea, and put considerable distance between them.

This race was a very serious affair 25 years ago, but if run over again exactly as then, Mr. Ziegfeld would want to stage it on the Amsterdam Roof. When the Duryea finally got going again, it startled a farmer so much that he pulled his horse over to the wrong side of the road, and the motor vehicle, unable to steer quickly out of danger, went over the side into a ditch, and was permanently out of the race.

Benz Sole Survivor

This left the Benz as the sole survivor. But, in order to win the prize, it was necessary to run the 100 miles. At the halfway mark, or thereabouts, the engine began to overheat. The driver had anticipated some such trouble, and before starting had lashed two huge open-ended drums to "the cover of the engine room," as the French would say, or in plain English, the sides of his bonnet. He stopped at brief intervals and filled the drums with ice, which kept the engine from melting away.

It was hard enough going on the level, which was in poor condition, but the hills were far worse. Some of them the car managed to negotiate with a good deal of coaxing, but at most the engine balked and the vehicle had to be pushed to level ground.

To cap the climax, the judges, having concluded that there would be no car good enough to finish, had left their posts an hour before the Benz reached the finish line, and had to be recalled. As if this were not enough, most of the newspapers, after covering the race beforehand in full, ignored its conclusion, having decided it was only a newspaper "stunt."

WIDE TELEPHONE INQUIRY PLANNED

Chief of Public Utilities Division Declares Service Is More or Less Demoralized

Declaring that telephone service in the Metropolitan District of Boston has gone to pieces during the last two or three weeks, William H. O'Brien, chief of the Telephone and Telegraph Division of the State Department of Public Utilities, in a statement today said that next week an extended survey of conditions will be made as far as the limited inspection force permits.

Mr. O'Brien was asked to comment on the situation now existing. He said that the division has been doing all the test work possible at present. Up to the present time, however, the efforts of the inspection force have been confined almost entirely to securing service for people who were without service.

"It seems fair to comment," Mr. O'Brien says, "that the service has become more or less demoralized the last few weeks with a very large percentage of calls being abandoned by the operator and calling parties being put on circuits where conversation is going on, showing that operators are not testing the circuits.

"After the strike things did seem to pick up a little with a lessening of wrong numbers, but service seems to have gone to pieces, more or less, the last two or three weeks and on many calls you are taken on a trip around the country, into Canada and back by the Pacific coast, before you land in Dorchester or Somerville."

Mr. O'Brien points out that there will always be a certain percentage of mistakes, but adds that the service at the present moment in Metropolitan Boston "is of a very low grade." In conclusion, he makes the significant assertion that "no telephone company in the United States has been treated so fairly by the public and the regulating body as the New England Telephone Company."

TASMANIA CONSIDERS SUGAR BEET GROWING

HOBART, Tasmania, Sept. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Following the successful cultivation of sugar beet in Tasmania, pressure is being put upon the state Government to make arrangements for the carrying on of the industry on a large scale. With this object in view the Government has approached the Victorian Government to allow the manager of the Maffra sugar beet farm to visit Tasmania and advise on the matter.

The Government is out to get the best possible advice on the subject, so that farmers may know exactly what the prospects are. The manager of the Maffra sugar beet farm is Mr. Williams, an American. It is considered by those who are backing the movement that Tasmania could produce sufficient sugar from beet to render the state independent of the expensively grown cane sugar in Queensland.

PREMIER OF NOVA SCOTIA THE GUEST

Luncheon at Algonquin Club for E. H. Armstrong

A luncheon in honor of E. H. Armstrong, Premier of Nova Scotia, at which Governor Cox of Massachusetts, and members of the Legislature were present, was given at the Algonquin Club today.

Premier Armstrong, who, with Mrs. Armstrong, is visiting Boston, has had an almost continual round of receptions and banquets since his arrival yesterday.

Tonight the Premier will be the guest of the Canadian Club at their "first dinner of the season" at the Boston City Club. Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; James M. Curley, Mayor of the City of Boston, and Judge Frederick J. Macleod of the Superior Court of Massachusetts will be among the guests.

GOV. COX RECEIVES YOUNGSTERS

Two hundred children from Worcester, prize winners in the agricultural and farming work performed at "Garden City" in Worcester were received today by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts. In introducing the Governor to the school children, Peter Sullivan, Mayor of their home city, told them that they would some day greet the present Governor as "chief magistrate of the United States."

SAFETY PROGRAM PROPOSED

In a communication addressed today to all of the superintendents of schools in Massachusetts, Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, asked their co-operation in placing before school children questions of safety and care. The department, Dr. Smith said, has assigned a portion of the time of Miss Louise S. French, assistant supervisor of physical education, to the work of developing a safety program.

FOREIGN SIGNS FORBIDDEN

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10—Foreign shops have been ordered to remove their French and English signs, and to replace them with signs in the Turkish language. The report that foreign newspapers will be suspended is not correct.

Washington Observations

Washington, Oct. 10

ONE by one, the popular myths about Calvin Coolidge are passing into the discard. Along comes now an affiant, who, being duly sworn, to this observer doth solemnly affirm that the President was the recognized college wit of Amherst, and author of some of its merriest quips and pranks.

◊ ◊ ◊

The three young men from Oxford now debating with American university students seem likely to explode an ancient theory—namely, that the British lack wit. In their recent verbal tilt with George Washington University, the Britons had a complete monopoly of wit. They scored their best points with subtle shafts of humor or irony, which invariably plunged the house into merriment. Nothing during the entire evening was so delicious as the Oxonian reminder that "when the world was created, all the animals received tails, but men were allowed to form their own conclusions." There was another marked distinction in the forensic style of the Britishers and the Americans. The Americans were eloquent, flowery and oratorical. The visitors seldom raised their voices, and consistently preferred reason to fervor.

◊ ◊ ◊

David Lloyd George, during his trek across Canada, is bound to hear a good deal about the possibility of eventual "annexation" of the Dominion to the United States. The late Franklin K. Lane told this observer that he was once approached by a group of Canadian "annexationists" and invited to lead a movement in favor of an amalgamation of Canada with the United States. Mr. Lane, himself a native of the Dominion, rejected the proposal as the height of impractical politics. He said he doubted if 10 per cent of the Canadian people would favor such a project, and believed it would be just as unpopular in the United States.

◊ ◊ ◊

Woodrow Wilson is lending a hand to the Democratic Women's Clubs. At the request of Marion Bannister, editor of the Fortnightly Bulletin, published by the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Wilson has autographed two copies of his recent brochure, "The Road Away From Revolution." One copy will be given to the woman sending in the largest number of new subscriptions to the Bulletin, and the other to the Democratic Women's Club which reports the largest number of subscribers.

◊ ◊ ◊

The "front-porch" cabinet of Marion, 1920, which Mr. Harding took into his Administration en bloc, is almost broken up with the retirement of Ambassadors George Harvey and Richard Washburn Child. Together with George Sutherland, appointed to the United States Supreme Court, Colonel Harvey and Mr. Child were Mr. Harding's principal coadjutors in the home campaign. The purely personal appointees of the late President, it is noted in Washington, are dropping off, one by one. George B. Christian Jr. was the first to retire, then F. E. Scobey, director of the mint. D. R. Crissinger, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, is one of the few of the Harding old guard now left in the federal service.

◊ ◊ ◊

Madame Labat, American wife of one of the military attachés of the French Embassy, is back from Italy with an anecdote of a sister Yankee tourist. She was a "schoolmar'm" from the middle west, "seeing Rome" with a party and a guide. In the crypt of a famous basilica, they were shown a bas-relief, which, the cicerone explained, contained the likeness of Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci. Between them was a ship. "And there's the Mayflower," piped up the little lady from the Mississippi Valley.

F. W. W.

TWO WHEAT PRICES BACKED BY FARMER

President of International Farm Congress Favors Domestic and Foreign Charges

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 10 (Special)—A plea for fair play to agriculture, particularly the wheat grower, was made by W. K. James of St. Joseph, Mo., president of the International Farm Congress, at the opening of the seventeenth annual session of the congress here today.

"Agriculture is entitled to equality in protection, in transportation, in marketing its products and exporting its surplus," said Mr. James. "The protection of the wheat industry, especially, is not a political or partisan question, but an economic problem of national proportions."

Wheat suffers from more competition abroad than does any other American crop, Mr. James declared, and affording it reasonable protection, therefore, would not set a precedent for action in regard to other farm products. Declaring that, in view of prospects of increased wheat production throughout the world, limitation of the American crop to the amount needed for home consumption was not feasible, Mr. James proposed that a fair price might be had for that portion of the crop sold in America, if the exportable surplus should be sold at world prices.

"This would give the wheat grower American prices for 75 to 90 per cent of his product and compel him to take a world price for 10 to 25 per cent," said Mr. James. "Instead of that at present, despite the tariff wall we have so carefully erected around our country, the farmer sells 100 per cent of his product at the low level of world prices, while he must produce his crop and support his famiy under the artificially stimulated American price level."

Revival of Grain Corporation

Mr. James admitted that his idea of a double price for wheat could not be carried out without difficulty. The exportable surplus, he said, would have to be handled by a Government agency; and he suggested revival of the United States Grain Corporation for the purpose. The cost of marketing the surplus, he explained, might be taken from sales of wheat abroad and therefore would not be a tax on the people.

"This plan would give the farmer as much for 75 to 90 per cent of his wheat as he now gets for the whole crop," said Mr. James. "And selling the surplus at world market prices would work a wholesome restraint on the acreage of wheat raised in this country."

Mr. James favored an adjustment of freight rates on grain that would be fair to the railroads, and at the same time aid the farmer. He declared that the proposed merger of rail lines of the United States into 19 or 20 big systems should be examined with utmost care. Opening of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway was feasible and would be beneficial to the grain grower, he said.

"Production by the farmer of the largest possible number of the things needed for his support is a practical way out of the farm dilemma," said John Fields, editor of the Oklahoma Farmer, Oklahoma City. He added:

More than 1,000,000 farms were without cattle in 1920, more than 1,500,000 had no swine, and more than 500,000 raised no poultry. Of all farms, 16.9 per cent were cowless, 24.8 per cent were sowless, and 9.5 per cent were henless.

Food Raising Necessary

Food is the daily recurring need of all farm families. The farm family which has no cow, no sow, and no hens is not doing what it should to supply its own need for food. Organization, legislation and agricultural demonstration will not put milk and butter, ham and eggs, fried chicken and chicken potpie on the table where that family stays. If the cash crop brings good returns, most of it goes to pay for food already consumed. If the cash crop fails, bills for food go unpaid and the family goes hungry. Eliminate the cowless, henless and sowless farms and many of the tribulations of the farmer will disappear.

An expression of deep interest in proceedings of the congress was contained in a message from President Coolidge, which follows:

The annual gathering of the International Farm Congress of America is an event of more than usual interest and significance because of the public interest and concern in all phases of the agricultural situation at this time. An international consideration of farm problems is particularly appropriate now, for the agricultural crisis is, in truth, of international as well as domestic character. It seems that in almost every country which has a considerable variety of industrial interests, agriculture in particular confronts a difficult and, in many countries, a menacing situation. Of all productive activities, it seems most universally to have suffered as a result of the war.

It is therefore gratifying to know that such a gathering is to give consideration to agriculture's condition and needs in the broadest possible fashion. I hope that your deliberations will be directed to those broad considerations which may make your conclusions helpful to the authorities that are entrusted with the formulation of public policies in these regards. I shall note your proceedings and conclusions with the utmost interest.

Radicalism Opposed

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 10 (AP)—Virtually all the important agricultural organizations in the United States are represented at the Farm Congress, according to a statement given out at the office of the board of governors here today by W. I. Drummond, chairman. He added:

The governors of more than half of the states have appointed delegations consisting of the most prominent farmers, stockmen, and agricultural specialists. The federal and state departments of agriculture, and many agricultural colleges, will also be represented. These delegates, together with the permanent farm congress organization, will carefully consider the entire agricultural situation.

Many students of the agricultural situation are unable to understand why the established and permanent farm organizations have failed to resort to extreme measures in the effort to ward off the economic misfortunes of their members. The refusal of these great organizations—the grange the farm bureaus, the Farmers' Union, the Farm Congress, the marketing associations and others—to support any of the unsound economic proposals or political remedies advanced by well-meaning novices or radical demagogues, has been held to indicate apathy or decadence of these organizations. But it is now becoming evident, according to their leaders, that it is the strength of these organizations, and the conservatism resulting from experience, that has prevented them from being drawn into the whirlpool of radicalism and plunge to their own destruction.

Those who have guided the farm congress movement in its conservative course now point to the failure of radicalism everywhere to accomplish anything for the farmer. They hold that the action of those farmers who have joined with organized labor in an effort to improve their economic position through political action, has resulted merely in placing a number of erratic and radical politicians in office, where they will do far more harm than good to the farmers' own cause.

SUPERIOR COURT JUSTICE IS NAMED

Edward T. Broadhurst of Springfield was today nominated as Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts by Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, to take the place left vacant by the retirement of Henry A. King, also of Springfield.

Mr. Broadhurst is a native of Springfield and a graduate of Williams College and the Harvard University Law School, where he was a classmate of Governor Cox. He has been associated in the practice of law with Walter S. Robinson, son of former Governor Robinson, and with Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the National House of Representatives. Mr. Broadhurst is at present United States Commissioner at Springfield and has served as City Solicitor of that city.

REPORT FAVORS BAKERS' UNIONS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10—Reports entirely favorable to the Bakers' unions of this city and Holyoke were filed today by W. G. McKechnie, special master, in the suits of the Massachusetts Baking Company against the two unions for injunctions to prevent picketing of the plants in the two cities as the result of strikes that began last May, the outgrowth of a disagreement over wages and working conditions.

DAMASCUS HAS ARMENIAN QUOTA

BEIRUT, Syria, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The number of Armenian emigrants at present resident in the capital of the Syrian Federated States is 13,000. This is the figure previously fixed by the High Commissariat as the maximum number to be received by Damascus.

INCREASE IN CITY COUNCIL SIZE PROPOSED AT CHARTER HEARING

Arguments Presented by Charter Association in Favor of Proportional Representation

Advocacy of an increase in the number of members of the Boston City Council from 9 to 15, and protracted discussion of the operation of the scheme of proportional representation came at the hearing today by the special commission on the revision of the Boston City Charter during the presentation of arguments on behalf of the Boston Charter Association by George F. McCaffrey, secretary.

Of the present small council, Mr. McCaffrey said that during its first few years it succeeded in establishing a pay-as-you-go policy and in forcing a segregated budget upon an unwilling Mayor. There was an entire lack of petty politics and log-rolling that was found under the larger body. The net debt was decreased by more than $4,000,000.

Membership of 15 Proposed

The number of nine was selected in 1909, he said, to reduce to a minimum the waste of time in fruitless discussion. At present, however, Mr. McCaffrey said, the association feels that in view of the doubling in size of the electorate and the growth of the city an increase in the membership to 15 members would not be unreasonable.

Declaring that proportional representation is no longer a theory of political scientists but a practical working method of election, Mr. McCaffrey turned to advocacy of this system. He found it difficult to convince John A. Sullivan, one of the members of the commission, that this plan would attain any of the ends desired, and failed to convince him that there is a difference between proportional representation and preferential voting.

"The method of applying the system," Mr. McCaffrey said, "appears complicated at first, but if a practical demonstration is followed carefully it is much like explaining a game of baseball, a very difficut thing to do on paper, but simple enough when an actual game is in progress. There are three steps in the straight plurality system of voting.

"(1) The voter marks his ballot; (2) The precinct officers count the ballots and send them to the election commissioners at City Hall; (3) The election commissioners combine the results of the precincts and declare the candidates with the largest number of votes elected.

Seven Steps in Method

"There are seven steps in the proportional representation method: (1) The voter marks his ballot; (2) The precinct officers count the ballots and send them to the election commissioners; (3) the election commissioners combine the results of the precincts and find the total number of valid votes cast; (4) The quota, or number of voters entitled to one representative, is then determined by a simple arithmetical process; (5) All candidates having a quota or over are declared elected; (6) If any candidates have more votes than they need for a quota the surplus is distributed to those candidates not yet elected in exact proportion to the second choices marked by the voters on his ballot; (7) If after the surpluses have been distributed, all the places have not been filled, then the lowest candidates still in running are eliminated one by one and their ballots distributed according to the second choices marked by the voters until the required number are elected.

"The voter marks on his ballot the figure 1 beside the name of his first choice. He can then stop, if he wishes and his ballot is valid, or he can mark the figure 2 beside the name of his second choice and so on until he has indicated his order of preference for every candidate, if he wishes, regardless of the number to be elected. He then deposits his ballot and that ends the voter's actual individual part in this election."

The speaker then illustrated the workings of the system in an election by means of a blackboard set up in the hearing room.

"Objections are," he said, "of course raised to the system, but many of them are superficial, most of them will not bear analysis and the few which remain are completely outweighed by the distinct advantages."

COLONY PLAZA CLUB TO OPEN IN ALBANY AS WOMEN CONVENE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—The opening of the new Colony Plaza Women's Club in Albany for a dinner in honor of Mrs. John Booth, president of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, followed by an international program, will be features of the annual convention of the federation which opens Nov. 19 in Albany.

Dr. Henry Edmunds, president of the Canton Christian College, will represent China and there will be speakers from many foreign countries on the international program, according to plans outlined by Mrs. Booth at a meeting here today of the first district of the federation. The international program and dinner will be on Nov. 21 and the annual Helmuth Fellowship dinner of the federation will be on Nov. 19, with other dinners and luncheons during the week's sessions.

The first district club women have decided to send representatives to the naturalization courts to present flags and copies of the United States Constitution to new citizens, to co-operate with the foreign language newspapers in spreading Americanization facts, to provide entertainment for ex-service men, to assist in the campaign of the Wild Life Protective fund and to disseminate among women information regarding the referendum question to be submitted to the voters of New York State at the November elections.

INTER-CITY TRUST CASE HAS HEARING

Members of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities today sat to hear the arguments in connection with the petition of Col. Percy A. Guthrie asking the commission to issue an order of fraud against the Inter-City Trust notifying the public not to invest in the reorganization of the company.

The contention was made to the commission that the circular sent out by the parties reorganizing the company, whose affairs have been involved in litigation for several months, is fraudulent. David Ellis of the commission declared that there is doubt whether the state body has jurisdiction since the case is before the courts.

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BROWN UNIVERSITY DEDICATES METCALF CHEMICAL LABORATORY

New $500,000 Structure Opened With Ceremony—Secretary Hughes Speaker at Preliminary Dinner

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10 (Special)—Brown University this afternoon formally dedicated the Jesse Metcalf Chemical Laboratory, the gift to the college of Jesse H. Metcalf of this city as a memorial to his father. The building, characterized by President W. H. P. Faunce in his address accepting it from the donor as one "as well furnished and provided as any in America," was erected and equipped at a cost of nearly $500,000.

Exercises of dedication were held in the open air on Lincoln Field, adjoining the new structure and in the presence of a great throng which included members of the university corporation and faculty, invited guests and the student body.

Arnold B. Chace, chancellor of the university, presided, and there were addresses by Mr. Metcalf, President Faunce and Prof. James W. McBain of the University of Bristol, England, after which the building was opened for inspection.

Festivities in connection with the dedication of the new laboratory will close tonight with a dinner given by the members of the faculty of the chemistry department. William A. Viall will act as toastmaster and the speakers will be President Faunce, Professor McBain, Mr. Metcalf and Dr. Charles A. Kraus of Worcester.

Mr. Metcalf was introduced by Chancellor Chace at this afternoon's exercises and presented the laboratory to the college in a brief speech. In accepting the gift on behalf of the university President Faunce paid high tribute to Mr. Metcalf.

Convocation and Dinner

A convocation and dinner last night preceded the dedication exercises today. Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, and Professor McBain were awarded honorary degrees. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State and Brown Alumnus, was the principal speaker of the dinner.

President Angell, in his address, said that such educational institutions as Brown and Yale, originally founded for the primary purpose of preparing men for the Christian ministry, in training men for the learned professions and for business careers must inculcate in them such strength of moral and spiritual character as will confound critics of the American college who deplore the increasing digression from its original aim.

Professor McBain pleaded for a more sympathetic understanding of Great Britain as "a nation which frequently acts upon motives higher than those to which it gives expression." He declared the imperative need of the world to be "a true league of nations in which the desire of the whole world for peace and international justice may at length find adequate expression."

Secretary Hughes Speaks

Secretary Hughes, in his address, said:

We find ourselves in the age of the motor, the movie and the radio, which, with freedom of locomotion, novel and easy intimacies, and the ever-present and constantly expanding enterprise of the press, give us a delusive facility in acquiring information. It is the day of the fleeting vision. Concentration, thoroughness, the quiet reflection that ripens the judgment are more difficult than ever.

Facility of communication is agreeable and useful, but it leads not only to making more numerous and importunate the demands of every calling, but to a vast waste of time by rendering easy countless intrusions on serious work. A host of organizations spring up to give an artificial insistence to these demands.

Secretary Hughes asserted it was the primary need of the American university—now more than ever—to inculcate the desire for serenity, reflection, sobriety of reason and calmness of judgment.

The universities, he said, were overwhelmed by numbers, a condition which made necessary the use of various measures of elimination and processes of selection of students.

"But," he added, "in some way America must continue to provide the opportunities of liberal education for the average man. We must train leaders, we must give of the best to the best, but democracy needs not simply a chosen few but the elevation of the standards of life and thought among the masses of the people to the fullest extent practicable."

BOSTON FOOD FAIR APPEALS TO MANY

Educational Features Prove Interesting to Housewives

Intelligence applied to household marketing including a knowledge of the reasons why food products are high or low, abundant or scarce, has succeeded the old order in which the housewife bought what was on the market and asked no questions, and that is one reason the Boston Food Fair, at Horticultural Hall, appeals to the progressive homekeepers.

The fair is chiefly educational, the retailer realizing that it is not enough to announce his product or say it is the best. He has got to prove it. He does it by putting it in competition with other products of the same class, offering it for taste, as well as sale; he does it by means of folders setting forth the features of his goods and, chiefly, he does it by means of lectures and motion pictures.

Every half hour from 2 to 9:30 p. m. during the progress of the fair, a lecture or motion picture on the production of some food is given. The housewife is thus familiarized with processes and conditions under which a given kind of food is brought to market and to that degree makes her purchases more intelligently. Housekeeping which once may have been dull and uninteresting, is thus raised to its proper level, with its daily romance of changing conditions and the effect of some world event on a single item in the bill of fare.

The show this year includes several novelties in the way of food and devices having to do with the preparation and serving of food. The entire space is given to that one object, and everything shown is of standardized merit, the management rigorously excluding everything that is not of a high order of excellence.

Combined with these serious things are plenty of entertainment, supplied by the individual exhibitors and the orchestral music that is given throughout the afternoon and evening. Samples and souvenirs are distributed abundantly, while at almost every booth someone is present to explain or show how different things should be done or used.

E. L. Webster is chairman of the exhibition committee for the Boston Retail Grocers Association under whose auspices the fair is given. He is assisted by Richard Nason, E. B. Stiles, George G. Orman, and W. N. Curtis. James E. Sheridan is general manager and J. H. Brown is assistant manager and treasurer, while C. W. Willis is director of publicity and press.

CONVERSATIONS TO BEGIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10—Conversations between General Manager C. L. Bardo of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, with representatives of those "Big Four" Brotherhoods who have made wage increase requests, will begin early in November, it was stated yesterday. The firemen and engineers, under the existing agreement, recently gave the required 30 days' notice for a readjustment of the wage schedule.

CLUB PROMOTES BETTER FEELING

British Apprentices Beginning to Understand America

"Now that we know America and Americans as we do, we feel so differently; we like them. We did not understand before." That and similar sentiments are being heard almost daily at the British Apprentice Club, 51A Charles Street, Boston, from some British apprentice who has enjoyed the club's hospitality. Letters constantly received from all parts of the world, where they are written by former guests, express the same sentiment.

The British Apprentice Club was established last November to furnish hospitality to British apprentices, young men who are training to become officers of the British Merchant Marine. They are boys of education and experience, sons of professional men, clergymen, naval and marine officers, lads to whom the finer things of life appeal, but who have been little known to Americans. Being on duty during the day and of the type which does not roam the streets at night, they have remained at the docks and known little beyond that unattractive part, and have been glad when the time came to leave American shores.

All that provided opportunity to extend friendship to men who are sailing from American ports to all parts of the world, carrying a message of friendliness or dislike, according to the treatment which they had received, and not half is known of the hostility which is vented on the British in the region of American docks.

Since November the club has entertained 400 different young men. Their repeated visits number over 1400. The hospitality is extended in the name of Americans, and there is opportunity for all who would like to help. An invitation to a home, or an automobile ride, may change a young man's whole point of view and send him home a permanent friend. The club is conducted in connection with the English-Speaking Union. R. Clipston Sturgis is chairman of the Boston branch. Miss Mabel I. Otis, who started the club, is executive secretary.

JAPAN ASKS BIDS FOR 100 BARRACKS

New England manufacturers are asked to submit bids for 100 portable barracks, to accommodate 100 men each, for shipment to the section of Japan, where the earthquake razed many buildings, it was announced today by Lynn W. Meekins, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. A cable was received today from Japan asking that quotations be given, c. i. f. Yokohama, and immediate shipment is expected of the successful bidder. Full details may be obtained from the New England office of the bureau, in the Custom House tower.

Advices were also received today to the effect that manufacturers of printing machinery were requested to send representatives to Japan at once, in view of the volume of business in sight, particularly in Tokyo, a large printing center, where much new printing machinery is necessary.

"No Parking Here" Says W.C.T.U. Head

Miss Gordon Flays Saloon Before Rhode Island Members

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10 (Special)—Miss Anna A. Gordon, international and national president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, addressing the forty-ninth annual state convention here, declared that the issue in the next national election is the home against the saloon.

"The return of wine and beer," said Miss Gordon, "would require a place of sale, a chance for men to put their feet on the rail again and blow off the froth, and by whatever name called, it would be a saloon. The United States of America, this glorious, free, liberty-loving Republic, has raised its legal sign against the saloon, 'No Parking Here,' and that sign must not be removed. We must pray for the victory of law and order, but we must dedicate to that victory our time, initiative, talents, home, money, ourselves."

Miss Gordon said that while Rhode Island's Legislature has not yet ratified the Eighteenth Amendment, she finds dry forces here swinging splendidly into line in the march of the new crusade, a march of allegiance to the Constitution and to the polling booths of 1924.

DELEGATES DISCUSS BILLS OF LADING RULES

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Oct. 10—The permanent committee of the diplomatic maritime conference met here again today to consider the draft convention on maritime privileges and mortgages. Yesterday it reached an agreement on the amending draft convention embodying The Hague rules for bills of lading. According to the present clauses, the consignee has to prove what has actually been shipped. According to the text now adopted, the charter will be able to continue to introduce reservations in bills of lading, but generally speaking the bills will be regarded as trustworthy unless there are satisfactory reasons to doubt the correctness of the particulars given by the shipper.

The English, French, Belgian and American delegates agreed to accept bills of lading as a sufficient evidence of shipment, while the German, Danish, Italian, Dutch, Swedish and Norwegian delegates were unwilling to agree before this had been made the subject of legislation in the respective countries. The conference resolved that the contracting parties should give effect to the convention either by incorporating the convention text in national legislation or by modifying the existing laws in accordance therewith.

WAR RULES REVIVED FOR JAPAN'S CARGOES

Revival of the rules that were in effect during the World War, at the Custom House, applying to imports arriving without invoices, has been arranged for large shipments of Japanese goods now en route to Boston and other United States ports. Importers have been advised that considerable shipments have been made from Japan, without being accompanied by the usual invoice, as many of the latter were lost in the earthquake. Customs officials, however, will view such shipments as they did during the war, require a bond and later have the merchandise appraised and assess duty accordingly.

Comparatively little difficulty is anticipated in the importers securing their goods, when they arrive without invoices. The Customs Collector will demand a tentative invoice, sworn to by the importers or consignees and produced under bond. If it is possible to secure the original invoice at a later date, the handling of the merchandise may be expedited, though the Federal officials will avoid all possible delay in appraising such goods as are not covered by invoices.

48-HOUR WEEK CAMPAIGN ENDING

Maine Voters to Go to Polls on Monday and Act on the Proposed New Law

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 10 (Special)—With the Maine Federation of Labor standing squarely back of the proposition and the manufacturers and Maine State Grange lined up in opposition, the proposed 48-hour week law for women and children will be before the voters on a referendum next Monday. Although the farmers today were receiving a communication from the executive committee of the State Grange, advising them to vote against the 48-hour bill, some of the individual granges have passed resolutions in favor of it. William J. Thompson, state master, is opposed to the measure.

The 48-hour campaign has been vigorously conducted for several months. While the State Federation of Labor stands back of the proposed change, mill owners, particularly of the textile and shoe industries, are opposing any reduction in the number of working hours. The federation has brought to the State a number of labor leaders to urge a favorable vote on the measure. On the other hand, the mill owners and the Associated Industries of Maine have sent out speakers to combat the arguments put forward by the labor men.

Those who favor the adoption of the 48-hour plan point out that 12 states in the Union have already adopted it for women and children. They assert that in the State of Maine, at the present time, 26 woolen mills are working under the 48-hour week, and, in addition, there are 37 other manufacturing industries on the eight-hour-day plan.

There are 110,000 people employed in Maine industries, and of these about 30,000 are women. The mill owners say that the reduction of hours of work from 54, as at present, to 48, as proposed, means an 11 per cent reduction in production for Maine. They declare that competition is already very keen; that Maine is at a great disadvantage because of the distance from market, long hauls, high fuel and material costs and freights. They say that only two industrial states in the United States have a 48-hour law—Massachusetts and California—and the latter does not compete with Maine.

Both sides are appealing to the farm vote. The Federation of Labor says that the prosperity of the farmers depends entirely upon the prosperity of the workers, who are the greatest consumers of the products of the farm. They say that the farmers should be interested in any legislation that will be of benefit to industrial workers. On the other side, however, it is argued that if the 48-hour plan prevails, the farmers of Maine, hard pressed as they have been for a number of years to obtain sufficient help, will be obliged to hire workers on the eight-hour day plan, and this will be wholly incompatible with farm conditions.

FEDERAL PERMIT HOLDERS WARNED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10—Frank A. Page, collector of internal revenue of this city, yesterday declared that unless 250 wholesale and retail druggists, physicians, surgeons, dentists, and others holding permits to handle narcotic drugs, register as required by law, he will enter complaint against them and seek their prosecution in the federal court. Mr. Page said that he and his deputies are making a roundup of delinquent permit holders.

MAINE CITY DROPS COMMISSION FORM

GARDINER, Me., Oct. 10 (Special)—This city, after 12 years of commission form of government, the only city in Maine to have it, voted yesterday 942 to 284, to substitute a more representative form of government. The personnel of the commission at times, and the injection of politics, the very thing it was hoped a commission form would eliminate, worked to its downfall. Four other cities in Maine, in the meantime, have had movements for installation of a commission form of government, but they have been defeated by the voters.

Women largely helped to bring about the new order of things. About 80 per cent of the vote was polled by women. The new charter was proposed by a group of interested citizens in 1922 and passed the State Legislature in 1923. By the defeated form of government the city business was transacted by three commissioners. The new charter provides for a mayor and six aldermen from the six wards of the city who will constitute a city council in charge of all the municipal affairs.

ENGLISH CLASSES TO BE CONDUCTED IN SHOE FACTORIES

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 10 (Special)—Classes for the study of English in the shoe factories and at the Shoe Workers' Protective Union headquarters are now features of the plan for Americanization work in connection with the evening school sessions to be conducted this year in this city.

Albert L. Barbour, Superintendent of Schools, who is keenly interested in Americanization work, and who has developed it largely since he came to this city, has announced to the school board that owners of two factories have already offered the use of rooms in their plants for classes and will furnish the light and heat. These classes will be for their own employees and as many others as desire to take advantage of them. The class room hours will be directly after the shoe factories cease work for the day.

The classes proposed for the union headquarters will be held in the evening. The various agents of the locals of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union are much interested in the plan and have promised their co-operation and assistance.

MUSIC

Mr. McCormack Again

John McCormack gave his second recital in three days in Symphony Hall last night. Few are the artists of the concert platform who can safely make such a venture; but if there is a human certainty in a humanly uncertain world, it is that whenever Mr. McCormack chooses to sing in Symphony Hall, more than 2570 people will want to hear him. In a well chosen program including airs of Scarlatti and Vinci, songs of Sibelius and Rachmaninoff, an air from Moussorgsky's "Fair at Sorotchinsk," and the usual Irish ballads, he again displayed his matured powers as vocalist and musician, to the just delight of his audience. Lauri Kennedy, cellist, and Edwin Schneider, pianist, assisted him.

HIRAM W. RICKER RE-ELECTED

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 10—Hiram W. Ricker of Poland was re-elected president of the Maine Automobile Association by the directors yesterday. Daniel W. Hoegg Jr. of this city again was chosen secretary-treasurer. George E. Wilcox of Bangor was elected a vice-president in place of Dr. E. B. Sanger of that city.

JAIL SENTENCE FOR DRIVER

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10 (Special)—Wilfred St. John was sentenced to 20 days in jail by District Judge Gorham yesterday on a charge of operating an automobile while intoxicated, second offense.

NEGRO MIGRATION AN ISSUE BEFORE CONGREGATIONALISTS

National Council to Take Up Many Domestic Problems at Springfield Convention

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10 (Special)—Domestic problems of vital import to church and nation in respect to agriculture, industries and social conditions in the United States, along with the critical situation abroad, will come before the National Council of Congregational Churches, which convenes here next Tuesday. Adversity of the wheat farmers of the northwest, the effect of the southern Negro's migration northward, the 12-hour day in the steel industry, the coal fields situation, progressive efforts in the southern mountains and relations with the Japanese on the Pacific slope, are some of the problems to be discussed.

Prof. Walter Burr of the University of Kansas will address an audience in the Municipal Auditorium Sunday evening on "The Plight of the American Farmer and Its Challenge to the Church." On Monday a rural life institute will be conducted in the South Church, with addresses on "The Hidden Arcadia of the West," by the Rev. W. D. Barnes, Colbran, Colo.; "The Ontario Venture," W. M. G. Von Bushkirk, Oneida, Ill.; "Getting Men Busy," the Rev. J. D. Axtell, Hall, N. Y.; "Trails in the Aroostook," W. I. Bull, Ashland, Me.; "New Hampshire Hillsides," the Rev. Owen Hardy, Alstead, N. H.; "The Education of the Rural Minister," Prof. John Phalen, Massachusetts Agricultural College, and others who appear as specialists on certain questions. There will be discussions on rural church housing and co-operation with state agricultural institutions.

Also on Monday there will be, in the Auditorium mahogany room, a social service institute, with addresses on "Child Labor in the United States," by Owen Lovejoy; "Civil Liberties in Coal Fields," by Jerome Davis; "Can the Church Reach the Marginal Girls in the Community?" by Anna Estelle May, and an address by Judge Florence E. Allen of Cleveland, O.

The matter of negro migration to northern industrial centers is being brought before the council by the Chicago Commission on Race Relations, whose report was published recently. Christian progress among the Oriental races is instanced by the achievement since the last council meeting in erecting a large, attractive inter-denominational Japanese church in Los Angeles at a cost of more than $80,000, and the beginning of a similar movement in that city among the Chinese. At the meeting of the American Missionary Association, Tuesday, Oct. 23, the Rev. Mr. Kiyozumi will speak on "Japanese in America, Asset or Liability?"

At the service on "The Mind of Christ in Industrial Life" the Rev. Nicholas Van der Pyl will speak on "Our Points of Contact;" Paul Blanchard on "The Aims of Labor," and Arthur Nash of Cincinnati, O., on "The Golden Rule in Industry."

In its report to the council the commission on social service says: "The farmers of the country have been passing through a period of stress and hardship since the close of the war. . . . To meet this situation a campaign for better trained men—men of the stamp of Mr. Metzger in Vermont and Mr. Ford in Minnesota—both members of the commission—should be inaugurated. And if these men cannot be supported by resources from the field, some plan of financing outside should be started to make their continuance possible."

As regards Negro migration the commission sees a matter for inquiry by the whole church as to the best methods to pursue. Against the 12-hour day, the commission says, Congregational churches should speak with united voice.

COLLEGE HAS $75,000 AS FUND FOR LIBRARY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10 (Special)—Funds for a new library for American International College will be provided from the B. Frank Adams estate, the sum of $75,000 being available for the purpose, it is announced by the college. Of that amount, $35,000 will be used for a building and the remaining $40,000 for endowment.

Two other buildings are projected for the immediate future. One is a woman's dormitory, for which the D. A. R. of Massachusetts is now raising funds. This will cost $60,000. Boston's quota was set at $1000, and it is stated that $668 of this was raised from the floor when the question was put before the chapter. A reception hall is projected at a cost of $125,000, and this is being raised by Chancellor McGown, who now has $49,000 in hand.

Fifty-seven boys and 50 girls, representative of 22 nationalities, are enrolled at the college.

SCHOOL PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

GREENFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10 (Special)—At the fourteenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association here, Oct. 24 to 28, inclusive, many important questions related to education, school programs and home economics will be considered. The question of organizing new local associations will be prominent, as there are still gaps in the organization. Springfield, for example, although it has several active Mothers' clubs, has no Parent-Teacher Association, and the question of a federated body there is claiming attention.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

A Novelty and Some Revivals For the Chicago Opera Season

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago, Oct. 6

THERE is considerable activity at the headquarters of the Chicago Civic Opera Company. Rehearsals already have begun for the chorus and those for the orchestra will open next week, when Giorgio Polacco will arrive in Chicago. Clearly the portents for a brilliant season are good. In placing Herbert M. Johnson at the managerial desk Mr. Insull, president of the company, has accomplished a strategic move that will go far to assure the success of the season; for that highy capable functionary has proved his skill and his understanding of the delicate business of opera giving in previous years. Nor was Mr. Insull remiss in intrusting the artistic directorate to Mr. Polacco, whose inflexible discipline and phenomenal mastery of every detail of dramatic composition have brought him to the front rank of the world's conductors.

The new brooms already have begun to sweep with effective results. One of the results has been the reconstruction of the Auditorium stage. The sentimentalists will bewail the tearing out of the boards upon which walked Patti, Nilsson, the De Reszkes, Plançon, Sembrich, Maurel and numberless other great artists, but the present members of the Chicago Civic Opera Company will doubtless welcome the new stage with joy in their hearts and on their lips. At least one of the works in the repertory—Bizet's "Carmen"—will be supplied with entirely new scenery when the curtain goes up next month, and some other works will have a partial reinvestment. It is probable that in the invisible empire that lies back of the proscenium, other improvements will be effected, for Harry W. Beatty, the chief technical director who rules that empire, has been spending the summer investigating stages and their mechanism in European theaters.

"Boris" for Novelty

The season will open Nov. 8 and will endure for 11 weeks, one week longer than the seasons which have preceded it. The series of performances will begin with no little brilliancy, for it is planned to bring forward Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff" as the first of them, and with Feodor Chaliapin in the cast. The local organization never has given the work before and it has been provided, with a sumptuous mise en scène. Moussorgsky's opera, however, will be the sole composition which will be new to the repertory. One of the results of a campaign of economy has been the determination on the part of the directorate to eliminate the policy of giving numerous novelties, which in the past have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars and have more often failed than not. It is not easy, after all, to tell when a new opera will succeed, but it is frequently easy to tell when it is bound to fail. Perhaps the Chicago Civic Opera Company is not unwise in sticking to the works that it knows the public likes.

One of the interesting features of the season about to open will be the works which it will not produce, as well as those which it will. It is more than probable that this year Puccini will not be given at all. The powers that sit in the high places of the directorate state that they have not had any disagreements with Mr. Ricordi, who is the publisher and general regulator of works by Puccini and other eminent Italian composers, but that "La Bohème," "Madam Butterfly" and "Tosca" will be benefited by a rest. It is public demand that makes the repertories of opera houses, and public demand is sometimes a fickle entity. Every season a certain section of the musical community inquires anxiously as to a production of Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande." That composition also will not figure in the repertory, for the number of people who are intrigued by it is sadly small and the Auditorium—as well as the company's salary list—is large.

Interesting Revivals

The company will do well by the French section of the repertory. One of its chief features will be Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," an opera which often has been sung in the Auditorium, but never by the artists directed by Mr. Polacco. "Lakmé" will be presented with Galli-Curci and Schipa in the cast, and Massenet's "Cléopatre" will be revived for the benefit of Miss Garden, who also will be heard in "Monna Vanna," "Thaïs," "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," "Louise," and "Carmen." Leoncavallo's "Zaza" was to have been included in Miss Garden's 12 appearances this season, but that artist found the opera too stupid for her to learn, and it will not materialize this year. Mme. Galli-Curci will have 10 appearances, and they will be devoted to the works in which her bravura style of vocalization will be enshrined. For her a revival of Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" will be made.

Among the miscellaneous compositions that will be presented there should be mentioned Giordano's "André Chenier," in which Claudia Muzio will sing; Humperdinck's "Hänsel und Gretel," which has not been given for several seasons, and which will be interpreted in English, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sniegourotchka." There will not be much by Richard Wagner. "Tannhäuser" and "Siegfried" are scheduled, and possibly "Die Walküre" will be heard. Boito's "Mefistofele," which is not, perhaps, a work of genius, will be given for the opportunities it presents to Mr. Chaliapin. For the rest, the company will repeat a number of works which it has offered before—"La Juive," "Samson et Dalila," "La Sonnambula," "La Forza del Destino," "Otello," and others.

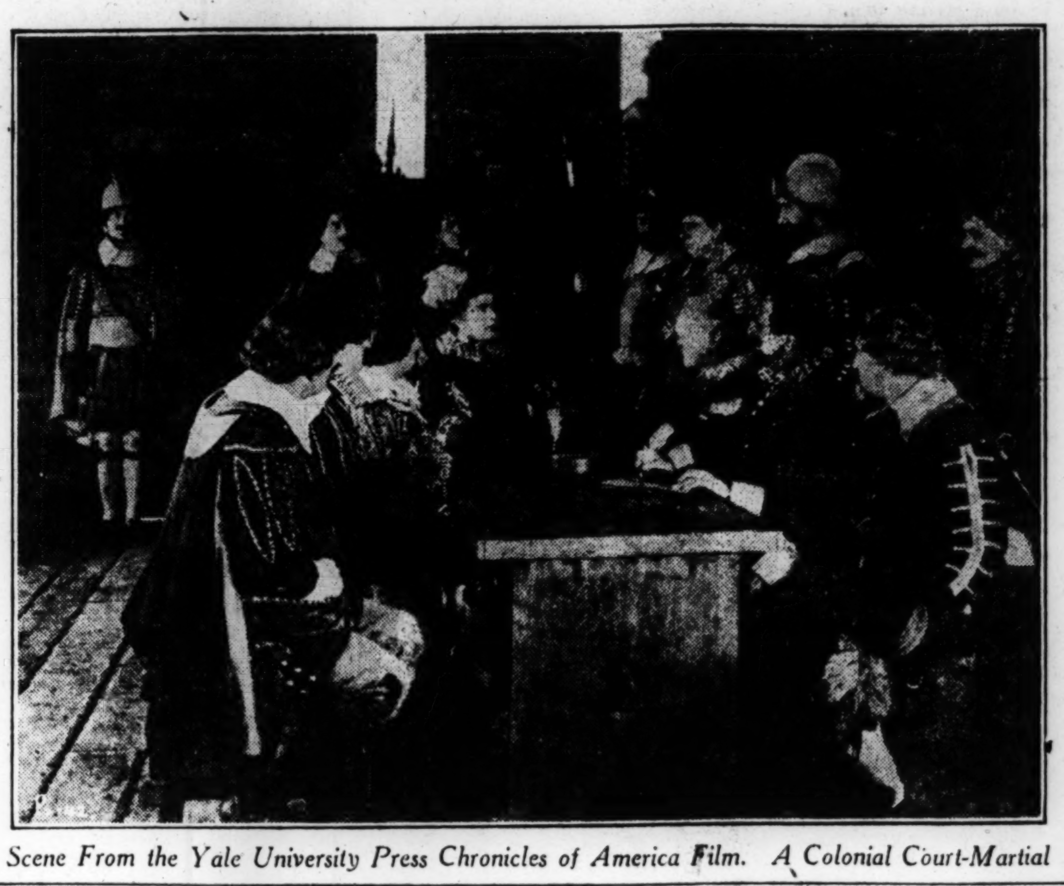
New Singers

Of the new singers, there should be mentioned Fernand Ansseau, a French tenor, of whom admirable things are expected; Elizabeth Kerr, Doria Fernando, Harry Steier, Alexander Kipnis. The company is not depending upon these (with the exception of Mr. Ansseau) to storm the heights of art with triumph. It is relying upon the Old Guard—Mmes. Galli-Curci, Edith Mason, Mary Garden, Raisa and Messrs. Schipa, Baklanoff, Chaliapin, Rimini, etc., to beguile the public to the box office. There is interest, though, in the exploitation of Miss Elizabeth Kerr. Every season the management of the company has determined to give a member of the chorus a chance to show what she can do as a principal. Miss Kerr is the first selected. For her, opportunity, which comes once to everyone, is knocking at the door. The conductors who have been selected by Mr. Polacco to assist him are those who officiated last year—Ettore Panizza and Pietro Cimini. Adolf Bolm again will be ballet master and Anna Ludmilla the première danseuse.

Mr. Johnson states that the popular price performances on Saturday nights will be continued. He says, too, that the expensive season in New York after the company finishes its activity in Chicago will not be undertaken. Instead, the Chicago Civic Opera will go to Boston, the only eastern city in which it will be heard, and thereafter will make an eight weeks' tour.

Duties of Impresario

In summing up the duties of an impresario, as he sees them, Mr. Johnson believes that the ideal method of opera giving is to present dramatic music in the most interesting possible way with the best casts and with the least expenditure of money; but he believes, too—and one must agree with him—that such an organization as his has responsibilities to the public as well as to the box-office. Dramatic compositions should be given occasionally for their artistic and educational value, even if the treasury is not enriched. Something should be done for American composers and, Mr. Johnston states, the Chicago company will rejoice if an American composer will offer it a score that has reasonable chances of success. He has faith in opera interpretation in English as a general proposition, but there is English and English. The average translation of Italian and French opera to the tongue that is understood of the people in Chicago and New York is, as W. S. Gilbert once said of a celebrated actor's portrayal of Hamlet, funny without being vulgar.



Scene From the Yale University Press Chronicles of America Film. A Colonial Court-Martial

Pola Negri in "The Spanish Dancer"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Rivoli Theater, Oct. 7, "The Spanish Dancer," the motion picture written for the screen by June Mathis and Beulah Dix from the play "Don César de Bazan" by Adolphe D'Ennery and P. S. P. Dumanoir, was produced by Herbert Brenon. Hard on the clinking heels of Mary Pickford as Rosita comes Pola Negri as Maritana, both ambitious extractions from the same picturesque story of seventeenth century Spain which concerns the adventures of a gypsy maid, a swashbuckling noble and a king. No such interesting comparison has been hitherto vouchsafed as to the moods and manners of the studios. Where "Rosita" showed a large elegance of direction and scenic investiture under the imaginative touch of Ernst Lubitsch and Sven Gade, a glamorous and appealing heroine at the hands of Mary Pickford, and a scenario that resembled a grand opera libretto in its familiar torpitudes, "The Spanish Dancer" boasts a more agile and intriguing plot—although packthread has been used to tie the links at certain points—a sumptuous and overloaded production that is beautifully historic after the manner of Velasquez' paintings, and a flashing señorita in Miss Negri who is constantly arresting to the eye but seldom hinting at the humanities.

The amorphous haze that left "Rosita" at times a Maeterlinckian waif adrift in time and space has given way to Mr. Brenon's attempt to reproduce with sufficient historical accuracy the court of Philip IV from the wonderful canvases of Velasquez in the Prado collection. He has given "The Spanish Dancer" definite period and place, people and dress. The opening scenes show the royal family in the studio of Velasquez, much after the way of his famous "Las Meninas." Philip is sufficiently kingly as played by Wallace Beery though hardly Hapsburgian—and his Bourbon consort, the little Infanta, the Duke Olivarez, the court painter, the ladies in waiting, and the various courtiers and attendants are wonderfully garbed in the extravagant fashions of King Philip's day and present as faithful a transcription of another epoch as the screen has seen in a long time.

As the story progresses to the gypsy encampments, the pageantry of Don César's feast, and the carnival in the great city square, the oft-repeated maneuvers of the "movies" assert themselves—crowds, castles, dancers, fleet horses, coaches, caravans, all the elements of a super-picture are used with lavish hand and spirited result, yet the result smacks of the Californian studios rather than of sunny Spain.

Very likely the imperious splendors of Miss Negri would have clashed with a more chastened production. As it is, she blazes her way through the picture with much of the abandon she formerly displayed in the German studios. There is nobody quite like her in her moments of real acting, so intense and racy is she. A product of screen-acting and at the same time a victim of its exaggerations and extravagances. Don César is a handsome fellow in the person of Antonio Moreno, Kathlyn Williams is quite queenly in her paniered robes and fabulous coiffures. Adolphe Menjou is the subtle Don Salluste who spins webs for royal dupes, and Gareth Hughes is the overwrought armorer's boy.

"The Spanish Dancer" is a picture that, with a dash of genius here and there, could have hung in Hollywood's Salon Carré. If the best of these two screen versions of "Don César" were somehow fused into one, blending blonde and brunette, so to speak, it would inspire the picture world with a bigger resolve than ever to purge the pictures of the obvious, the commonplace, and the unreal. R. F.

Plans for the Twenty-Third International Show, Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Plans are under way for the Carnegie Institute twenty-third international, which will open on Founders' Day, April 24, 1924. The exhibition will be much larger than last year, and will be much more representative of the various nations of Europe. Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of fine arts at Carnegie Institute, will sail for Europe on Oct. 23. He will remain abroad until the first of March. On the trip he expects to visit England, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and Spain. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium will be visited by Guillaume Lerolle, the European representative of the Institute. In preparation for assembling the paintings from the northern countries, Mr. Lerolle visited the Gothenburg Exposition recently, to which the leading painters of the northern countries had sent works.

The jury of award for the International will meet in Pittsburgh on April 4 to award the following prizes: First prize, \$1500; second prize, \$1000; third prize, \$500, and the first honorable mention, \$300.

The schedule of exhibitions for the current Carnegie season is as follows:

Sept. 9-Oct. 26, water colors by Winslow Homer.

Oct. 1-Nov. 11, paintings by Daniel Garber, Jonas Lie and Frederick J. Waugh.

Oct. 26-Nov. 29, annual exhibition of Associated Artists of Pittsburgh.

Oct. 26-Nov. 29, exhibition of paintings owned by the One Hundred Friends of Pittsburgh Art.

Nov. 1-Nov. 30, water colors and drawings by Howard Giles.

Nov. 15-Jan. 1, paintings by Ramon and Valentin de Zubiaurre.

Nov. 15-Jan. 31, oriental rugs lent by James F. Ballard.

Jan. 4-Feb. 15, paintings, water colors, etchings, dry points, and drawings by Frank W. Benson.

Feb. 4-March 31, exhibiton of arts and crafts by Pittsburgh school children.

Feb. 1-Feb. 15, exhibition, "China and the Chinese—the Land and the People" (in co-operation with the Carnegie Museum).

Feb. 14-Feb. 29, annual exhibition of the Pittsburgh Architectural Club.

Feb. 17-March 31, paintings by Thomas W. Dewing.

Feb. 17-March 31, paintings by Arthur B. Davies.

March 1-31, photographic salon by photographic section, Pittsburgh Academy of Art and Science.

Apr 24-June 15, Twenty-third annual international exhibition of paintings.

"The Rainy Day" in Chicago

By O. L. HALL

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Oct. 8

FRED BALLARD'S rustic comedy, "The Rainy Day," was produced by H. H. Frazee at the Cort Theater, Chicago, Oct. 7, 1923. The cast:

"Doc" Morton........Charles Dow Clark
A Tramp........Robert Armstrong
Hal MacNickel........Hugh Banks
Jay Spinny........James Seely
Dan Crockit........Al Roberts
Jack LaSalle........Earl Mayne
Mart Darwin........Edward Poland
Raymond Hayes........Millard Vincent
Jim MacNickol........C. W. Goodrich
Jo Spinny........Irené Purcell
Ada Carney........Rose Stillman
Elsie Davis........Ann Carpenger
Belle Turner........Clare Weldon

An Illinois small town is the scene of Fred Ballard's new character comedy, "The Rainy Day," in which the observing author bends an inquiring eye upon a variety of eccentric characters. These include two unique studies, a rural physician and a village constable, and in these thankful rôles Charles Dow Clark and Al Roberts, respectively, play with much success.

The comedy is not at this writing conditioned, however, to command the greatest favor. A superfluity of plot material leads occasionally to confusion, and the author has difficulty in making some of his incidental action an organic part of the whole. Thus, the play is at times rankly artificial and obviously mechanical. There are errors of selection and faults of arrangement; the tendency to fumble, so common with young American dramatists, frequently troubles Ballard. The faults with the play are so obvious, nevertheless, that they may easily be remedied if the author have courage to sacrifice material and is unafraid of readjusting his narrative. The play is rich in incidental humor, it has genuine value as a study of character, and it achieves in a measure, though not without some suggestion of travesty, the atmosphere of the small town.

The story is many threaded, but the chief impression it leaves is that of the bucolic physician's generous guidance of everybody out of worry into happiness. Secondarily the narrative has to do with the return incognito of a youth who had been driven out of the village when he was a small boy. He has made a fortune in the metropolis, and comes home as a tramp, his object being to determine whether the girl who has ever remained in his thought is as she was when he went away.

He makes a timely return, of course, arriving in time to aid in frustrating the conspiracy of the village banker and a young attorney, who are endeavoring to cheat the physician of a spring for whose waters they foresee a market. The doctor is in their clutches; here a variant of the old mortgage on the farm makes its appearance. In the end the whited sepulchers are exposed for what they are, the troubled romances of two or three couples are brought to a happy culmination, and the impecunious physician and his friends are enriched by the Pierian spring. Winchell Smith would have put the whole town in dress suits in the final scene, but Ballard is satisfied to give them an automobile apiece.

A dramatist performs no better service, whatever his scene, than in revealing to the understanding of every intelligence the distinctive and decisive traits of human nature. The play with a simple, direct and clear narrative and with a truthful lighting of character has fair assurance of success. "The Rainy Day" is in need only of improvement of its story-telling element. The leading characters—the doctor, the constable, the young millionaire returning as a tramp (too well arrayed), the banker's daughter—are believably real, though the author's mismanagement of his story sometimes involves them in behavior which does not square well with their natures.

Charles Dow Clark, sentenced these many seasons to the personation of constables and their variants, gives a mellow, lovely performance of the doctor, though his playing sometimes is much too deliberate. Al Roberts' representation of the constable always in quest of a reward is an admirably original and highly humorous treatment of a well written part.

The title of the play is an allusion not to the weather, but thrift.

Stage Notes

"Peg o' My Heart" is shortly to be revived as a musical comedy with Miss Marilyn Miller in the title rôle. In this artificial form of entertainment it will not be expected that the actress will be as punctilious as was the first Peg, Miss Laurette Taylor, wife of J. Hartley Manners, who wrote the play. Miss Taylor went without the services of professional manicurists, she said, because she would have been uneasy all the time she was on the stage, knowing that some woman in the audience would notice that Peg's hands were unduly well cared for.

"All Alone Susie," is the new name of the play by Lea D. Freeman, previously known as "The Widow Shannon," in which Grace George will appear at the Belasco Theater, Washington, on Oct. 29.

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The Library

Springfield Public Library

SAINT-GAUDENS has given to New Englanders a priceless possession in his "Puritan," which stands on the green beside the Springfield Public Library.

At first glance the figure seems to typify intolerance, narrow-minded prejudice and relentless cruelty, but a nearer view of the face causes a reversal of this judgment. The eyes are those of a seer, the mouth is sensitive, and one can almost hear a deep-toned voice say, "Judge us not by our harsh deeds. We had mighty forests, savage beasts and savage men to conquer and we wrested our right to exist from the heart of the wilderness. Judge us rather by the results of our pioneering, the New England spirit of today."

On the base of the statue the Wanderer read the name, "Deacon Samuel Chapin." "Chapin, Chapin," he repeated. "I am acquainted with a pretty and successful young teacher of dancing named Chapin, but I never should have connected her with a Puritan deacon," he murmured as he ran up the steps of the city library, entered the attractive rotunda, and asked the first attendant he met where he could find something about Deacon Chapin.

"In the Springfield Room," she replied. "I'll take you there," and she led the Wanderer through the open shelf room and the spacious quarters devoted to the fine arts and into a delightful corner flooded with sunlight, where "you'll find everything in print obtainable about Springfield. This may give you what you want about Deacon Chapin," and she handed him "The Life of Deacon Samuel Chapin of Springfield."

From this book he learned that Samuel Chapin the farmer was also one of the leading men in the early government of the town. One of his "very important duties" was to help arrange the seating in the meeting house in such a manner that people would be seated in order of their social importance; the fact that "Good wife Chapin is to sitt in the Seate alonge with Mrrs. Glover," the minister's wife, fixes the standing of the Chapins in Springfield in the year 1662. In 1665 the Deacon was fined sixpence for not attending town meeting. In 1670 he was one of 41 men whose duty it was to get firewood for the minister, his portion being "two loads."

Local Writers Featured

The Wanderer has for a long time felt that each town library should feature the writers who have lived in the town. He was, therefore, keenly interested in the shelf devoted to Springfield writers. Among these he found many familiar names, such as J. G. Holland, George Bancroft, Samuel Bowles, Edward King, David A. Wells, Washington Gladden, George B. Ide, F. B. Sanborn, and Marian Harland. He was especially pleased when he discovered the name of Madame E. D. R. Bianciardi, whose book "At Home in Italy," has been one of the ornaments of his grandmother's center table as long as he can remember. He had been carefully taught to pronounce the name "Beeanne tchi arr dee," and from childhood had pictured Madame as a very grand person after the manner of the jewel-encrusted ladies in grand opera. It disappointed him to learn that before her marriage she had been Miss Emily D. Rice of Springfield, a modest and retiring person whose other printed book was entitled "A Quiet Life."

A file of the Springfield Republican furnishes political and social history from 1824 to date. A box of picture postcards gives one a good idea of the general appearance of the town. These cards are arranged under the following headings: Bridges, churches, Connecticut River, courthouse, Court Square, fire department, Forest Park, hospitals, hotels, libraries and galleries, monuments, municipal buildings, parks, public buildings, railroads, residences, schools, streets, United States Armory. Several scrapbooks of newspaper clippings relating to important local events have been compiled and indexed. The file of Springfield directories, probably used more than any other books in the room, is practically complete.

The seven manuscript volumes of the account books of Mayor Pynchon, son of William Pynchon, may be cited as an example of the care taken to preserve manuscripts and documents of pioneer days. These books, which throw a flood of light on conditions in Springfield, from 1651 to 1654, have been so carefully preserved (each page being encased in thin silk) that they can be consulted without detriment, and should last for centuries.

The "Springfield Room"

In this "Springfield Room" there are nearly 7000 books and pamphlets, besides manuscripts, pictures, handbills, programs and similar material. It is the very kind of place the Wanderer has dreamed of, where town history is not only collected but preserved, catalogued and made accessible to the historian, the novelist, the student of politics, and even to the passing tourist. Of course this room occupies but a small part of the library building, and is not what may be termed its "popular section."

In the general reading rooms the most noticeable architectural feature is their appearance of openness. The public is, as it were, invited to go anywhere, and on every hand are alluring invitations to sample the library's wares. One bulletin board displays pictures of popular authors—A. M. S. Hutchinson at a desk, Mr. Galsworthy untroubled in the "congenial company" of two long-haired dogs; Mr. Joseph Conrad, with waxed moustaches and pointed beard, labeled "a Polish sea captain who became an English novelist."

"The Puritan," From the Statue by Saint-Gaudens

On another bulletin board the reader is informed that Hausman is "House" and does not rhyme with "shoes," that Untermeyer rhymes with "higher," that in Santayana the a's are all broad and the accent is on ya.

On shelves and tables the Wanderer found lists of books. "Jollie good bookes," said one, and 47 titles with brief annotations followed, the old and the new side by side; such tales as:

"Parnassus on Wheels," Morley: "Rollicking tale of a book-van's adventure."
"Random Reflections of a Grandfather," Sturges: "Full of chuckles and common sense."
"Tales of Three Hemispheres," Dunsany: "Impossible happenings in unheard of lands."

"The Wanderlust Book Shelf" contains the titles of the best travel books ever written, according to visitors at the International Travel Exposition in New York, March, 1922:

"Two Years Before the Mast," by Dana.
"Travels with a Donkey," by Stevenson.
"Innocents Abroad" by Twain.
"How I Found Livingstone," by Stanley.
"The Oregon Trail," by Parkman.
"Mirror of the Sea," by Conrad.
"A Vagabond Journey Around the World," by Franck.
"The Purple Land," by Hudson.
"The Travels of Marco Polo, the Venetian."
"South," by Shackleton.

An attractive little booklet offered suggestions regarding books on gardens; others gave titles of books under the headings of nonsense and humor, home and garden-making books, drawing, biography, business and memories of childhood and youth.

The September issue of the Springfield City Library Bulletin, a monthly publication, reviews most delightfully in some detail a dozen recently published books. In these reviews quotations are aptly chosen, as the one from Lady Susan Townley's "The Indiscretions of Lady Susan": "After her thirty-four years of diplomatic wandering," remarks the reviewer, "readers will not be surprised at the concluding sentence of her amusing book. 'We are now living in the country and breeding large black pigs, which, if not quite so interesting, is at least more remunerative and less exacting than Diplomacy.'"

The Wanderer has dwelt at some length upon the bulletin boards and the lists and bibliographies scattered about, as to his way of thinking they are like a welcoming and helping hand cordially extended to the public library's guests. Many a time he has walked into a listless and bulletinless library in a tired frame of mind, and has felt oppressed by the silent ranks of big and little, old and new books, all so discouragingly interesting that it was really no use to begin trying to read the few one would have time for. With the bulletin boards and the lists to help, discouragement gives way to desire for acquaintance with "just the book one has been looking for."

The library movement in Springfield has an interesting history. The earliest recorded library is the collection of the Springfield Library Company, which published a catalog in 1796. It contains the titles of 320 volumes, classified under the following divisions: Divinity and Ethics; History, Biography, Voyages and Travels; Poetry; Novels and Miscellaneous. The present City Library has more than a dozen of these original volumes.

Several other library organizations followed this one; they owned comparatively few books and were accessible only to members. By the middle of the nineteenth century the need of a free public library was keenly felt, and in 1855 a petition for such a library was presented to the city government by 1200 citizens.

As no action was taken, the City Library Association was formed. A vigorous campaign waged by the association in 1871 resulted in a library building costing $100,000, in which were housed the 31,400 books which had been collected.

The change in the value of real estate is nowhere more clearly shown than in the various amendments to the original act incorporating the City Library Association, which in 1864 read, "The said corporation may take and hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding $150,000." In 1865 this amount was changed to $300,000, in 1901 to $600,000, in 1902 to $1,500,000, in 1912 to $3,000,000. The present attractive and well-planned building was erected in 1912.

Under the direction of this same City Library Association, a stone's throw from the library, are an art museum and a science museum. The collections in these two museums and the collections of books in the library admirably supplement one another, and offer to the people of Springfield an opportunity for self-cultivation in the fields of literature, art, and science.

WOMEN IN LEAGUE HOLD THEIR GROUND

Three Scandinavian Women Have Sat in Each Assembly Since the Year 1920

GENEVA, Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The majority of the 54 countries affiliated to the League of Nations maintain a conservative attitude on sending women representatives to the annual Assembly at Geneva. The number of the little group there remains practically stationary.

Dame Edith Lyttelton, who represents Great Britain, is a worthy successor to Mrs. Coombe Tennant. Dame Lyttelton has already done so much to bring her own country and its dominions into friendly contact that her appointment to the Fourth Assembly seems a natural sequence of her semidiplomatic work in the past.

Well-Known Educationist

Miss Jessie Webb, who is attached to the Australian delegation, is the second woman from that country to sit in the Assembly, her predecessor, Mrs. Dale of Sydney, having attended the Third Assembly in 1922. Miss Webb is a well-known educationist, and an M. A. of Melbourne University, to which she has been attached as history lecturer for the last 12 years.

An always interesting group are the three Scandinavian women, who have sat in every Assembly since 1920. Each of the three is a noted woman in her own country. Fru Bugge Wicksell, who represents Sweden, is probably harder worked than any other woman in the Assembly. She has always had a great liking for international law, and after rearing a family, she later studied to become a lawyer at Lund University. It is a curious coincidence, that before the League of Nations came into existence, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark were already studying a similar ideal, and Fru Wicksell assisted at the work of the Swedish royal committee appointed for this purpose.

Present at Each Assembly

Miss Henni Forchhammer has acted as technical adviser to the Danish delegation to the Assembly since 1920, and has been present at each succeeding Assembly. She was the first woman to speak in the Assembly. She is deeply interested in the question of the deported women in Asia Minor and other parts of the previous Ottoman Empire. She is attached as expert on women's questions to the fifth or humanitarian committee, and also sits on the second, or technical, committee, which deals with health questions.

Dr. Kristine Bonnevie has acted as an alternate delegate in the Norwegian delegation since 1920, and has been present at each succeeding Assembly. In 1922 she was appointed to the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, where she and Mme. Curie sit as the only women members. She is immensely interested in the question of the suppression of the traffic in opium, and this year has been appointed rapporteur to present a report on this subject to the Fifth Committee.

Miss Helene Vacaresco, the Rumanian woman delegate, is a highly picturesque personality, both in the Assembly and on its Fifth Committee, where her persuasive eloquence is very frequently heard. This close friend of Carmen Sylva is greatly in request in Parisian literary circles, and seats for her winter lectures at the Sorbonne are always booked months in advance.

Mlle. Vacaresco, in 1919, was made secretary to the Rumanian delegation at Geneva, and in 1921 was appointed a substitute delegate to the Assembly. She is attached to the Fifth Committee.

HINDUS DISCUSS SOCIAL REFORMS

BOMBAY, Sept. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Delegates from all parts of India recently attended a social conference held at Benares, the stronghold of Hindu orthodoxy, under the presidency of the Rajah of Tirwa, the visitors including a strong contingent of women. After a heated discussion, resolutions were passed relating to the elevation of the depressed classes, the removal of untouchability, reconversion of Rajput Muhammadans to their old faith, Hinduism, and temperance.

Three resolutions were passed solely concerning women, one urging that the marriage age of girls should be fixed at 16 years, another urging the spreading of education among girls, and a third recommending that earnest attempts be made to place women on a footing of equality with men. The opinion was emphatically expressed that the time had come when, in the interest of true national advancement, women should be made eligible for election as members of legislative councils. The women who addressed the meeting made out a very strong case for these reforms. The proceedings concluded with an intercaste dinner.

EGYPTIAN HARBORS BEING DEVELOPED

CAIRO, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence)—A big scheme of development for Egyptian harbors has been decided upon and a first credit of £E200,000 has been opened for the Ministry of Communications to start on the work. This sum will be absorbed by the construction of better facilities for handling oils and inflammable stores at Alexandria and Suez. It is expected that the total sum to be spent will be at least £E2,000,000, a considerable part of which will go to equip Egypt's ports with up-to-date tackle for loading and discharging of cargo vessels. The absence of such machinery involves much wasted time for shipping using the ports.

It is also proposed to deepen Alexandria Harbor considerably, to make it possible for the biggest vessels afloat to come alongside to the quays instead of, as now happens when any ship of more than 20,000 tons visits Alexandria, lying in the outer harbor and disembarking her passengers by means of lighters.

TWILIGHT TALES

Pansy's Plaything

A very small kitten
  Had nothing to do.
It sat on a rug
  And it made a small mew.

And that was as near
  As the kitten could say;
"I wish I had something
  With which I might play."

PANSY was a very young kitten, just old enough to be left alone now and then by her mother, and just old enough to begin to play. She enjoyed chasing a ball or running after a piece of string if anybody would draw it along the floor, and every time that she did either of these things she found she liked it better and could run faster. But just now there was no ball in sight, and nobody to draw a string across the floor. Her mother had gone to the kitchen, where she was lapping up a saucer of milk, and Pansy had managed to climb out of the box in which she was left. She sat on the floor and wondered, in her kitten way, what to do next.

Pansy and her mother lived in a box in the playroom, so there were plenty of things about for Pansy to play with if she had known how to play with them. She might have spun Johnny's top, or had a magnificent ride on his rocking horse. Or she might have dressed and undressed Mary's doll, Isabella, or played house with Mary's little tin stove and tin kettles. But Pansy did not know how to play with any of these interesting things. So she picked out a nice warm place where the sun, coming in through the window, made a bright spot on the rug, and there she curled herself up for an afternoon nap.

It was a fine place for a nap. Pansy closed one eye, and was going to close the other when it saw something moving. She tried to catch it with her paw, but it got away and went out of sight. Pansy sat up and looked here and there and in front and behind; and, when she looked behind, why, there was the moving object again. She reached cautiously after it with her soft little paw, and that made her turn round a little, and, as Pansy turned, the moving object moved out of sight. But, when she turned a little more, she could just see it and just reach it with her paw, and when she put her paw on it, it wasn't there at all, but just out of reach again.

But here anyway was something to play with, only to play with it a kitten had to run round very quickly indeed, because the plaything was always running away right behind her back. "Ill get you," said Pansy in kitten language, and she went faster and faster and faster, but the faster went Pansy, the faster went the plaything, and turn as she could she couldn't quite catch up with it. Almost but not quite.

Then Pansy stopped quite still, with her head round on one side, and watched and watched. Pretty soon there was the plaything again. She made a quick reach and started after it, but the plaything got away from her Pansy kept going. She went faster and faster and faster and faster and faster. And the plaything kept going. It went faster and faster and faster and faster and faster and faster. After a time she was going round and round almost like Johnny's top when he spun it.

"My child, my child!" exclaimed Mother Cat, in mother cat language, coming into the playroom. "You'll never catch it."

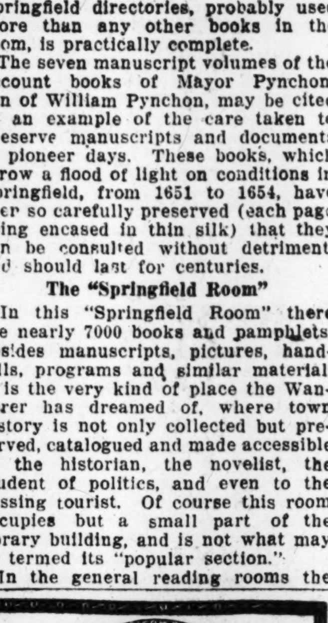
Pansy stopped. "I've got something fine to play with," she said, only she didn't say it in so many mews or purrs, but her mother understood her perfectly. "Can I keep it, mother?"

"I should say you could, my child," said her mother. "It's your own tail."

HAFNIUM NOW MADE 99 PER CENT PURE

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence)—Strenuous research work has been and is still going on at Professor Bohr's laboratory in Copenhagen, the Institute for Theoretical Physics, with the production of pure hafnium for its aim, and a purity degree of 99 per cent has been reached. It is now possible to form an opinion about the new element's industrial possibilities. Deliberations, in fact, are already proceeding as to its practical exploitation. It is considered to be more especially likely to be of importance in the metal wire lamp industry.

Hafnium has hitherto been derived from a mineral substance found at Kragerö in Norway, and there is enough of it to create an industry, and several large foreign firms have already taken steps to ascertain the commercial possibilities of hafnium.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TUFTS STAR MAY PLAY AGAIN SOON

Coach E. L. Casey Is Grooming G. V. Perry '26 for Quarter-Back Until Etleman Returns

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 10 (Special)—Followers of Tufts College football were much pleased yesterday when they learned that Carlton Etleman '24, quarterback and one of the mainstays of the backfield, is expected to return to the lineup next week. Etleman has been out of the game since the opening contest of the season against Lowell Textile School at the Oval. In the meantime, Coach E. L. Casey, Harvard '19, is grooming G. V. Perry '26, last year's freshman quarterback and former Phillips Andover Academy player. Evander French '25, halfback, left-footed kicker and talented ball carrier, is another man Coach Casey can depend upon for the quarterback position.

Perry may be called upon to do most of the work before the Harvard game, when it is hoped that Etleman will be able to lead the Tufts warriors against the Crimson on Nov. 3, in their first appearance within the Stadium walls since 1919. Tufts has three games to play before them—those with Bates College, Wesleyan University, and Middlebury College at the Oval.

Coach Casey put his Jumbo charges through a hard scrimmage yesterday afternoon in preparation for the game with Bates Saturday. The varsity lineup consisted mostly of veterans—E. W. Cook '24 and A. T. Chandonnet '24, played at the end positions; Capt R. K. Tyler '24 and J. J. Hennesey '24, at tackle; N. L. Reed '25 and Harry Finkelstein '26, at guard; John Wilson '25, at center; Perry, at quarterback; French, J. F. Kenneally '24 and A. D. Galvariski '24D, in the backfield. Reed and Finkelstein are new candidates.

B. B. Mills '25, former New Hampshire University tackle, has been shifted to the backfield, and his performance in recent practice sessions has merited the attention of the Brown and Blue coaching staff. Alli Cohen '24, a veteran player, who is the star drop-kicker and ground-gainer of the Tufts backfield, is out in uniform, but is not yet able to practice with the rest of the team. He played last Saturday against the Connecticut Aggies. Joseph Hughes 24D, veteran halfback, is also out of the game.

However, second-string backs are progressing in a way which is satisfactory to Coach Casey, a substitute combination composed of Jerry Watson '26, a former Latin School track star; H. D. MacDonald '25, and Eznick Bogosian '25, providing good substitute material which may be needed next month. Other backfield players out are: A. E. Brothers '26, fullback; W. A. Cunningham '25, E. H. Gammage '25 and D. S. Hosmer '25.

For the line, Coach Casey has, besides those who were in the varsity lineup in scrimmage yesterday, N. L. Share '25, a veteran guard who tips the scales at 200 pounds; T. R. Coyle '26, a guard who is giving Reed and Finkelstein a hard battle to hold their places; Nelson Briggs '26, second-string center; H. J. McInnis '26, W. F. White, F. B. Littlefield '25, and Halbert Reed '24, ends; W. N. Clifford '25, Morris Pett '26, R. M. Hanney '26, and W. H. Carter '25, tackles. Pett is showing up well in his position. Francis Parsons '24, Joseph Lourie '26, are guard members of the second team.

Other candidates for the quarterback position are G. E. Budd '25, J. E. Bourret '25 and A. A. Chernesky '26. Of these Bourret has shown the best form so far this season.

In spite of the few losses, Coach Casey has still a strong machine that bids fair to finish the rest of the season with its share of victories.

PICK-UPS

IT LOOKS very much if Lee Fohl, former manager of the St. Louis Browns and Cleveland Indians, would be manager of the Boston Red Sox next year. President Quinn and Manager Fohl worked together for two or three years with the Browns and they had a conference in New York yesterday regarding the Red Sox position.

Manager McGraw says that the Giants are going to win the World's Series and Manager Huggins says the Yankees will win. Baseball fans will not be at all surprised over these announcements.

R. E. Murphy from Manila, Philippine Islands, is said to hold the record of traveling the most miles in order to see this year's World's Series. His journey has covered nearly 10,000 miles. Mexico, Cuba, and Canada as well as fans from every state in the Union will also be among the spectators at the series.

The Chicago Cubs and White Sox cross bats today in the first game of their city series and a capacity attendance was assured by the advance sale of seats. Today's game was expected to be a battle royal with the two veteran box stars, G. C. Alexander and U. C. Faber working for their respective teams.

Despite the fact that today's game was scheduled for the Yankee Stadium which will seat more people than any grounds in the country, the waiting line for admissions outside the ticket office had formed before midnight. Arthur Yarish of Brooklyn was the first in line.

There is not apt to be a tie game called during this World's Series as long as there is any possibility of playing. It has been agreed that all four umpires shall decide the question of calling a game at the home plate and this should prevent a recurrence of last year's unsatisfactory situation when the second game was called unexpectedly at the end of the tenth inning.

An undiminished line at the ticket window indicated last night that 30,000 persons would view the opening game at Kansas City today of the junior world's series between the Kansas City team, American Association pennant winners, and the champion Baltimore International League team.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	121	74	.622
Sacramento	109	84	.565
Portland	105	86	.550
Seattle	96	95	.503
Salt Lake	92	101	.477
Oakland	88	108	.449
Los Angeles	87	108	.446
Vernon	75	117	.391

RESULTS TUESDAY

Portland 7, Seattle 2.
Oakland 7, San Francisco 3.
Sacramento 5, Salt Lake 0.

COPULOS BEATS HEAL TWICE

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 10 (Special)—Gustave Copulos of Cleveland defeated H. H. Heal of Toledo, 50 to 43 and 50 to 38, Tuesday, in National Three-Cushion Billiard League championship matches. The afternoon contest, in which Copulos had a run of 5 for high and Heal one of 7, was completed in 62 innings; the evening match took 79 innings. Copulos had 6 for high run and Heal 3.

HOWARD IN BOSTON

The schooner Elizabeth Howard of New York, one of the entrants in the elimination races at Gloucester to choose a challenger for the International Fishermen's trophy now held by the Canadian schooner Bluenose, arrived here yesterday from the banks with a "trip of fish."

Leader of Tufts College Football Eleven

Capt. R. K. Tyler '24

THREE INTERSECTIONAL GAMES FOR SOUTHERN FOOTBALLERS

Other Conference Elevens Are Scheduled for First Time Against Real Hard Opposition

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 10 (Special)—Three intersectional battles are on the southern football schedule for the coming week-end, and at least half a dozen southern Conference teams scheduled for the first time this season against real hard opposition.

The University of Alabama's "Crimson Tide," which last year caused one of the most notable surprises of the season by toppling over the University of Pennsylvania eleven, 9 to 7, is scheduled to meet Syracuse University at Syracuse in its second intersectional battle. Vanderbilt University will meet for the second time University of Michigan. Last season the Commodores held Michigan to a scoreless tie in Nashville, and it is hardly expected to see the Tennessee University do so well this week at Ann Arbor.

University of Georgia will be called on to display a better brand of football than it has shown so far this season to make a creditable showing against Yale University when the two meet in the Yale Bowl at New Haven. The Georgia Bulldogs, after a slow and unimpressive start at the beginning of the season, have been gradually smoothing out the flaws in its machine, and it is problematical as to how badly it will fare at the hands of the Blue.

Tulane University, next Saturday, meets University of Texas at Austin, in a game the outcome of which is hard to predict.

Sewanee University meets Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at Dallas, Tex., with the odds in favor of the Long Horn institution.

The Georgia School of Technology meets strong opposition for the second time this season, when the White and Gold tackles University of Florida on Grant Field, in Atlanta. The Florida team is mainly composed of the Duval High School team of Jacksonville, Fla., of two years ago. The team emigrated in a body to the university upon completion of high school, and last year formed a freshman team that won every game played in southern college circles by overwhelming scores. This material, aided by several veterans, will endeavor to defeat Tech or else drop out of the race for the southern title.

Washington and Lee University, which, the past week, forfeited its game to Washington and Jefferson University, meets the University of Kentucky at Lexington, Ky. Both the southern teams are rated as excellent machines.

Center College and Clemson College meet at Danville, Ky., Saturday, in what should prove a nip-and-tuck battle, as Clemson will have a team on the field better than any it has displayed in years.

No other interesting games are scheduled for this week, the rest of the games merely being set-ups and practice games for the larger colleges. Alabama Polytechnic Institute should easily dispose of Howard College. Virginia Military Institute will workout against Howard College (Birmingham), and Louisiana State University, while receiving considerably harder opposition than the former two from Spring Hill College, should win without much trouble.

Spectators the past week-end witnessed several good battles, the Georgia Tech-Virginia Military Institute game being the most thrilling and closely fought. Tech won 10 to 7.

The battle was hard fought from start to finish, and developed into a battle between fullbacks, with Douglas Wycoff '26 of the White and Gold, and W. R. White '26 of the Flying Cadets running with the ball most of the time and gaining ground most effectively.

Tech scored in the first quarter after the Cadets had marched down to the White and Gold's 22-yard line. After trying a line plunge V. M. I. attempted a forward pass over the right side of Tech's line, which was intercepted by Wycoff, who, through a clear field, raced 85 yards for a touchdown.

Tech scored a field goal at the close of the second period after V. M. I. had worked the ball down to the Jackets' 26-yard line. Again a Virginia pass was intercepted, this time by Quarterback A. T. Hunt '24, who ran the ball 60 yards to Virginia's 24-yard line before being downed. At this point H. L. Reeves '26 was inserted in the game. He dropped back to the 30-yard line and kicked a perfect field goal just as the half ended.

V. M. I. tallied in the last quarter when Ivan Williams '26 fumbled on the Cadets' 20-yard line. Quarterback W. E. Faulkner '24 scooping up the ball and running 80 yards for a touchdown.

It was a remarkable game in that neither team scored on its own formations, and during the entire game V. M. I. made seven first downs as against only four for Tech.

University of Georgia showed a far better and more versatile attack in its game with Oglethorpe University Saturday than it did in its opening game with Mercer University the previous week.

Georgia won, 20 to 6, after Oglethorpe had evened the score in the third period. Halfback John Fletcher '24 scored all of Georgia's touchdowns and also played a stellar defensive game.

Oglethorpe put up hard resistance, but their hard battle against Georgia Tech last Saturday evidently had lessened their driving powers.

University of Florida, although losing, 20 to 0, to the United States Military Academy, put up a hard and stubborn battle, holding the Cadets scoreless the first half and making the Army battle hard for its touchdowns. So strong was the Florida defense that on the last touchdown it took the Cadets four plunges to carry the ball three yards for a touchdown.

Louisiana State University almost came to disaster at the hands of the unheralded and unknown Southwestern University eleven, being outpassed and outplayed for three quarters, standing behind 3 to 0 at the end of that period, with the ball in Southwestern's possession.

Augustus Jackson '25, outstanding star of the Purple in 1922, led a sustained drive in the last quarter from Louisiana's own 20-yard line, which ended with a touchdown, making 56 of the 80 yards. The final score was 7 to 3.

University of Kentucky won, 14 to 0, over Cincinnati University, which result was hardly looked for.

University of Tennessee's 14-to-14 tie against the University of Maryland was another unlooked for result, the Tennessee warriors being expected to lose.

Tulane University disposed of Mississippi College, 18 to 3. Alabama Polytechnic Institute downed Birmingham Southern College, 20 to 0. Sewanee University defeated Southwestern Presbyterian College, 34 to 0. Vanderbilt University won, 27 to 0, over Howard College, and University of Alabama smothered Mississippi, 56 to 0, in other southern games of little interest.

FIFTEEN PLAYERS IN MAJOR LEAGUE DRAFT

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Fifteen minor league baseball stars were drafted yesterday by National and American League clubs at the annual draft meeting under direction of Commissioner K. M. Landis. Players were obtained under the selective system by five American and four National League clubs.

The draft took place under the new regulations which provide that it be made on the day before the opening of the World's Series. Clubs obtaining minor leaguers now are obliged to pay the full draft price at once instead of in installments. The prices fixed ranged from $1000 to $4000. The complete list of draftees follows:

Chicago Nationals—Curry of London, Ont., and Cocklin of Danville, Va.

Cleveland—Luther Roy of Chattanooga, Tenn.

New York Americans—Pitcher Arguigo of Corsicana, Tex.

Chicago Americans—Crump of Greenville, Tenn.

Boston Nationals—Sperber of Houston, Tex.; Lucas of San Antonio, and Graham of Little Rock, Ark.

Philadelphia Americans—Gray of Fort Worth, Tex.

Brooklyn—Simpson of Springfield, Long of Mobile, Ala., and Loftus of Bridgeport.

St. Louis Nationals—Kane of Birmingham, Ala.

Washington—Joyce of New Haven and Moone of Greensboro, N. C.

Philadelphia Nationals — Carlson, of Wichita Falls.

HARVARD TENNIS IN SEMIFINALS

The four men to earn their right to the semifinals in the Harvary University fall tennis tournament for the Jackson Cup are G. M. Wheeler, third Yale University team player last year, now in the Harvard Graduate Business School; Alden Briggs '25, twice winner of the Union Cup and on the varsity last year; Parke Cummings '25 and Charles Coleman, formerly of Princeton University and now in the Harvard Law School. These men won their right through a field of 100, starting play 10 days ago.

TABERSKI WINS TWO MORE

DETROIT, Oct. 10—Two more games were won here yesterday by Frank Taberski of this city defeating Jerome Keogh of Rochester, N. Y., in the championship race of the United States National Pocket Billiard League. Going out at 100 in both games, Taberski left Keogh with scores of 54 and 65 in the afternoon and evening tilts respectively. Fifty-four innings were required for the opener, 18 innings for the closer.

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LAFAYETTE TEAM APPEARS STRONG

Sutherland Grooming Eleven for His Last Year—Preparing for Remaining Games

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 9 (Special)—With the exception of the early season defeat, 7 to 0, received last Saturday at the hands of the University of Pittsburgh, Lafayette College, under the guidance of Dr. J. B. Sutherland, head coach, expects to have another highly successful football season. This is Sutherland's last year here, as he will relieve G. S. Warner at the University of Pittsburgh, next fall. Sutherland started his football career under Coach Warner.

With the Muhlenberg College and Pittsburgh games out of the way, Lafayette is now preparing for the annual game with Franklin and Marshall College, which will be played on March Field, Oct. 13. Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, a newcomer on the Eastonians' schedule, comes here Oct. 20, and the following Saturday finds Rutgers College on March Field.

One of the biggest games of the year will be played with Washington and Jefferson College at the Polo Grounds in New York, Nov. 3, and then comes the trip to Franklin Field, where the University of Pennsylvania will be played, this being the resumption of football relations between these two old gridiron rivals. The University of Dayton, another newcomer, will appear here Nov. 17, and then the season winds up with the all-important battle with Lehigh University. This game will be played at Bethlehem.

Although Lafayette has an enrollment of only 900 students, it has been able under Sutherland to turn out some of the most powerful football teams in the country in the last few years. In the early part of 1920 Lafayette lost a game to Pittsburgh. Then Coach Sutherland's Maroon and White eleven started a long winning streak which extended through all of 1921 and was not interrupted until Washington and Jefferson College won by a single point at the Polo Grounds, New York, last fall.

For the first time Lafayette has a freshman rule this year, at least first year men are not allowed to play in the Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania games. Against Lehigh and the other traditional rivals freshmen will be used in the lineup.

From the great Lafayette team of 1921-22, four stars are gone. Brunner and Michael Gazella, halfbacks, whose gridiron feats will be talked about by Lafayette men so long as football is played; Brennan, the clever quarterback and field general, and F. J. Schwab, powerful and aggressive guard.

Lafayette, however, has capable men to step in and take the places of the veterans. In F. J. Chicknoski '25, J. C. Marhevka '24 and R. D. Millman '26, Coach Sutherland has three clever backs, and J. W. Budd '25, who was a varsity guard two years, but was out of college last season, is counted upon to take Captain Schwab's place.

Chicknoski has been a substitute back for several years. He formerly played on Hanover Township High School in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and weighs 164 pounds. Marhevka also comes from the Pennsylvania coal regions, and has been a member of the varsity squad for two years. Millman is comparatively a newcomer, having been a star at Kiski School before entering Lafayette. Millman weighs 165 pounds and is exceptionally fast.

In Louis Gebbard Jr. '26, Lafayette has an exceptionally strong and capable fullback. He made a splendid showing last fall and with the added experience, should be a big ground gainer this fall. Gebhard weighs 175 pounds and formerly attended Phillipsburg, N. J. High School. Three other men have been giving him a battle this season, but they will probably be used as understudies. They are A. G. Ford '26, of Niles High School, Warren, O.; F. W. Appell '25, from Clark School, New York City; and J. M. McDonald '27.

Competition for quarterback has been exceptionally keen, but J. O. Ernst '25, a substitute back for the last few years, appears the most likely looking in the big squad. Ernst comes from Canton (O.) High School and weighs 162 pounds. E. T. Kearney '24, an all-around athlete from Wyoming Seminary is another good candidate for the quarterback post and F. G. Kerkleski '27, from Nutley (N. J.) High School is also a good prospect. The latter was All-Scholastic halfback in New Jersey last year.

Two of the most promising freshman backfield men in the squad are J. R. Hughes '27 from Brown Preparatory School, Philadelphia, and E. R. Detwiler from Lansdale (Pa.) High School.

Lafayette is fortunate to retain its star ends, C. F. Berry '25 and M. T. O'Connell '24. They have been starring for the Maroon and White for the last two years. Berry has been brilliant ever since he entered college from Phillipsburg (N. J.) High School, and O'Connell, an Easton boy, ranks among the best ends that Lafayette has ever had. While these two players were in high school they competed against one another in the big game of the season. D. W. Crate '25, from Camden (N. J.) High School, and W. W. Asch '25, from Brooklyn Commercial School, are the leading substitutes at end, with W. C. Barber '27, from Easton High School, a clever end in the freshman class. Berry has been the catcher on the varsity baseball team for the last two years. He weighs 170 pounds, while O'Connell is only five pounds less.

At tackle, Coach Sutherland has placed Capt. A. F. Deibel '24 and R. C. Duffy '26. Deibel has been a stalwart on the line for the last three years. He weighs 198 pounds and comes from Clinton (O.) High School. W. H. Highberger '27, from Greensburg (Pa.) High School, is the best of the freshman tackles. He weighs 164 pounds.

Budd and R. B. Mitinger '24 have virtually clinched the guard positions and can be counted upon to follow out Coach Sutherland's well-founded system of defense. They are also strong men on the offense and know how to make openings for their backs. Budd played with the League Island marines during the war and then went to Blair Academy, Blairstown, N. J. He weighs 240 pounds, while Mitinger, a product of Greensburg (Pa.) High School, is 200 pounds. D. J. Lyons '25, from Trenton (N. J.) High School; N. T. Turner '27, from Severn School, Boone, Md.; S. L. Pollock '26, from St. John's Preparatory School, Brooklyn; F. W. McMillin '27, from Youngstown (O.) High School, and A. M. Pershing '26, another Greensburg (Pa.) boy, are also out for guard positions.

Coach Sutherland is assisted by Dr. R. A. Gougler, who graduated from the University of Pittsburgh in 1921, and who was a star halfback and kicker in his playing days. Brunner, star halfback of last year's Lafayette team, has charge of the freshmen, and G. A. Moore is the trainer. The varsity team is managed by J. J. Balmer Jr., '24.

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WESTERN TEAMS AVERAGE HIGHER

Easterners in Both Leagues Fall Below in Individual Contests

Interesting data compiled regarding the American and National League baseball series of 1923 shows that the western clubs of each league averaged higher than the eastern in the percentage column for intersectional games won and lost. In the National League the western clubs led the eastern by a large margin in games won, as the westerners won 208 games to 143 for the easterners, a margin of 65 games. The American League, however, presented a much closer race for intersectional honors, the westerners gaining an advantage of only three games, the totals being 176 to 173.

All four western clubs of the National League were over .500 in the percentage column, while only one of the eastern clubs—the New York Nationals—could win more than half of their intersectional contests. The American League had a count of 3 to 2 on the number of teams winning more than half of the intersectional contests, the westerners having the best of the score. Chicago was the only western team failing to average over the .500 mark. The New York and Washington Americans were the easterners maintaining the more than half average, and each held better records than any one of the westerners; but Detroit, with a mark just over .500, cast the advantage of intersectional honors on the side of the west.

The Cincinnati Nationals had the best individual average of either league with a percentage of .682, and the New York Americans were second with .605. These two teams were the only ones with an average over .600. The nearest approach made by any other team was .580, made by the Chicago Nationals. The Boston Nationals had the lowest, .307, and the Philadelphia Nationals were not much better, having a percentage of only .318.

The standing of the clubs of each league in the intersectional games is shown in the following tables:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Western Clubs	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	46	41	.529
St. Louis	45	41	.523
Detroit	45	43	.511
Chicago	40	48	.455
Totals	176	173	.504
Eastern Clubs	**Won**	**Lost**	**P.C.**
New York	52	34	.605
Washington	47	40	.540
Philadelphia	41	47	.466
Boston	33	55	.375
Totals	173	176	.496

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Western Clubs	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	60	28	.682
Chicago	51	37	.580
Pittsburgh	50	38	.568
St. Louis	47	40	.540
Totals	208	143	.593
Eastern Clubs	**Won**	**Lost**	**P.C.**
New York	49	38	.563
Brooklyn	39	49	.443
Philadelphia	28	60	.318
Boston	27	61	.307
Totals	143	208	.407

UNITED STATES BODY MEETS OCT. 25

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—The executive committee of the American Olympic Committee will meet at the Hotel Astor Oct. 25, it was announced today, to decide on dates and places for the Olympic tryouts. The sailing date of the liner America, which will transport the American athletes to Paris next summer, will also be announced at that time.

L. P. TUCK REAPPOINTED

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 10—L. P. Tuck, hockey coach at Dartmouth College last year and three years ago, was reappointed by the athletic council yesterday. The Green team under Tuck's coaching last year won 13 games and lost two.

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SIDELINES

ONE feature of Princeton's playing last Saturday, which is going to have to be greatly improved before the Harvard game if the Tigers expect to make a good showing, is the protecting of the punter. With two such tackles as C. A. C. Eastman and H. T. Dunker breaking through for Harvard, it is going to take more than average defense ability to keep the Tigers from having a number of punts blocked.

The lifting of the ban on sophomore athletes at Yale will help Head Coach T. A. D. Jones '08 quite materially. One of the men who has now become eligible for the eleven is Benjamin Butterworth, son of the famous Yale fullback of the early '90s. He is a candidate for tackle and was a star at Phillips Exeter Academy. He played end on last year's freshman team. Edmund Cottle '26, a halfback at Phillips Andover Academy, also reported to the varsity yesterday.

Wesleyan University expects to make a fine showing against Columbia next Saturday. Last fall the Connecticut eleven was the first team to give the Blue and White any serious opposition, holding that team to a 10-to-6 victory. This year Wesleyan has a number of veterans back, and as Amherst and Ursinus have shown up much stronger against Columbia than last year, next Saturday's opponents believe that they have a good chance to win.

Coach Hugo Bezdek is evidently not entirely satisfied with the work of the Penn State backfield Saturday as he has brought B. W. Wentz '24, one of last year's veterans back into the lineup, and sent W. H. Helbig '26 to the second eleven.

Workmen have begun preparing Ebbett's Field, Brooklyn, for the West Point-Notre Dame football game Saturday. With this big gridiron game on one side of the river and the World's Series baseball clash on the other, Greater New York is for a rather busy afternoon so far as reports are concerned and there is no doubt but what both parks will be filled to the limit with more on the outside unable to get in.

Coach G. S. Warner is working out a strong forward-passing game at Pittsburgh this fall. C. W. Bohren '25, who was a substitute halfback last year, is the star of the team in receiving forwards, and made one gain of 28 yards against Lafayette last Saturday. The Pitt forwards are not as strong as desired.

Head Coach T. A. D. Jones '08 is evidently far from certain as to the line positions on the Yale varsity. Yesterday, in practice, he made a number of radical shifts. J. M. Deaver '24S was sent in at left end in place of R. J. Luhman '25, who was shifted to right end, replacing Anton Hulman Jr. '24S, while W. M. Lovejoy '25 was back in his old place at center after a trial at guard. Deaver was regular right end last fall.

Miss Elsie Janis is to kick off in the Army-Notre Dame game at Ebbets Field Saturday. Special permission has been given by Captain Ridgeway of West Point and J. M. Byrne, eastern representative for Notre Dame, in consideration of the fact that Miss Janis is an honorary captain in the United States Army because of her work abroad, during the war, in entertaining members of the A. E. F.

The automobile is said greatly to have helped the attendance at football games in the middle west, and especially among the farmer population, who often drive 50 miles to see one of the "Big Ten" or Missouri Valley contests. At one big game, automobiles from every county in the State were said to have been parked around the field.

Future opponents of University of Chicago will do well to have their punters stand farther back of the scrimmage line than usual. The Maroons started scoring in the first two games this season by blocking punts and falling on them behind the goal line. In each case the punter stood much closer than the Maroon kicker doing the same work. Better to sacrifice a few yards of distance, is the apparent opinion of Prof. A. A. Stagg, than to risk a blocked kick.

Other things being equal, the heavy man gets the job at center on most football teams. At Ohio State University they have a center weighing 145 pounds, who holds a regular place because ability and "other things" are unequal in his favor. R. S. Watts '25, the center in question, has acquitted himself with honors in two games, making up in natural aptitude and aggressiveness what he lacks in pounds.

There is another angle to the failure of Chicago's quarterbacks, F. E. Law '25 and C. D. Heile '25, or of Capt. J. M. Pyott '23, who sometimes calls the signals from halfback, to display the ingenuity needed to pile up a score bigger than 10 to 0 against Colorado Agricultural College. After the Maroons had [illegible] game with a single touchdown, their [illegible] could take any chances. This was the strategy they expected to follow, and, when [illegible] to see them "open up," the [illegible] will be [illegible] for important Conference games later.

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Money Incentive Is a Spur to Players

Winners' Share This Time May Break All Records

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (Special)—With the Yankee Stadium, the most commodious baseball plant in existence, and the greatly enlarged Polo Grounds, available for the coming World's Series, all records for attendance and gate receipts for the event are expected to be broken. Last year, with all five contests played at the Polo Grounds, the average daily attendance—37,189—exceeded by several thousand the best previous average, attained in 1921 when an eight-game series was conducted at the same field. The 1922 World's Series went into history also as the most profitable from the players' standpoint, a sum of $247,309 having been distributed among the competing athletes, as against $229,391 the year before, when the players had come in for a share of receipts for the first five games. Last fall, as in the present series, only four victories will be required to win the title, and only in the first four games will the players share the profits.

In this connection it is recalled that something of a precedent was established in the 1922 series, when the second game resulted in a tie and the receipts thereof were turned over to charities. The contestants were allocated a portion of the income from the first, third, fourth and fifth contests. As it proved, the players were the gainers, rather than losers, through this arrangement.

Each member of the world's champion New York National League Club received approximately $4470 as his share in 1922, and each of the Yankees $3225. Under the arrangement governing recent World's Series distribution, the second and third-place finishers in each league have also profited to some extent. Players on the 1922 runner-up teams in each circuit, St. Louis Americans and Cincinnati Nationals, were allotted each about $700; the Detroit Tigers, third in the B. B. Johnson league rating, derived in the neighborhood of $515 apiece, while every member of the St. Louis Cardinals and Pittsburgh club, tied for third place in the National, was given approximately $257 as his share. There are no ties in the major league standings this year; therefore, Detroit and Cincinnati will have clear claims to second-place money, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh to third.

In the last series, prior to the advent of the national commission, that between the Boston Americans and Pittsburgh Nationals in 1903, eight games were played, of which the Red Sox won five. The average attendance per game that year was only slightly in excess of 12,500, while the total receipts, according to the record book, were "over $50,000." Oddly enough, the individual members of the Pittsburgh team received more, man for man, than their victorious Boston opponents. Compared with the huge receipts of 1921 for a series of similar length, the 1903 figure looks dwarfish.

CHAMPION WILLING TO MEET MARSHALL

HAVANA, Cuba, Oct. 10—J. R. Capablanca of Havana, world's champion chess player, said yesterday he would meet F. J. Marshall, champion of the United States, in a title contest if the latter would meet the championship conditions.

Mr. Marshall recently wrote Capablanca asking for a match and the latter said he had replied that he would play such a match if it were for the world's title, and included the guarantee of a purse of at least $10,000, in addition to expenses.

Capablanca and Marshall have not met since 1909, at which time the Cuban decisively defeated his American adversary.

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BASEBALL'S GREAT SERIES IS STARTED

New York Major League Clubs Battle in New Yankee Stadium Before Big Crowd

YANKEE STADIUM, Oct. 10 (AP)—When the Bronx factory whistles shrilled "noon" today the echoes reverberated through the half-filled grandstand of the Yankee Stadium, baseball's greatest monument, where the two New York teams, Giants of the National League, and Yankees of the American, were gathered to battle for the diamond's greatest prize—the World's Series.

Two hours before game time the reserved section of the grandstand yawned avidly for the other fans who shortly were to fill the vast enclosure, when "play ball" was called. Three-fourths of the bleacher seats were occupied by those who cared to line up and scramble for long-distance views, the mezzanine floor—second deck of the monster stand—was nearly filled and the third tier had a big share of customers.

While venders called their wares through the stands, the fans got into the World's Series atmosphere watching "Nick" Altrock and Al Schacht, the high comedians of the diamond, go through their perennial stunts and a few new ones, including a boxing match in pantomime.

It was perfect "Indian Summer" weather—a bright sun that brought out all the color and dried the playing field, and a cool atmosphere that made for snappy play and a comfortable time watching it. Early customers wore topcoats, which were shed as the sun advanced to its downward course.

A brass band, attired in white and gray uniforms, copied after those of West Point, played for a while and then a few bleacherites struck up with cowbells.

The Giants, holders of the title, were the first to appear. They came in bright new "visitors" uniforms and were led by Emil Meusel, whose brother Robert will be batting against him on the Yankee team before the largest crowd and the biggest financial stakes in the history of the sport. A loud cheer greeted the be-sweatered players, who went to their dugout behind first base and watched Altrock, with a bat for a baton, lead the band as it marched around the field.

A slight breeze blew up, opening the American flag and the American League championship pennant that hung from the tall flag pole in center field.

The Giants came in a few at a time. Several leisurely began to pass the ball and the others lolled around the dugout, chatting with newspaper men, until Hugh Jennings and A. J. Dolan, lieutenants of Manager J. J. McGraw, emerged to take charge in the practice.

Altrock climbed the wire screen behind the home plate for a characteristic newspaper pose and A. N. Nehf, left-handed pitcher, went to the pitcher's box.

In clean new uniforms the Yankees came on to the field in a bunch, and, prancing about with dash and alacrity, ran out on the field, while cheers rolled from the spectators. Oscar Roettger, a right-hander, went into the box, and the Yankees took first batting practice, while the Giants retired to their dugout.

Ruth, who has turned into a model boy, was given a big hand when he first came up and the cheers were renewed when he hit the first ball, a sharp foul fly, in the grandstand. He hit five fouls before shootinng a burning low drive inside the right foul line.

The outfield stands, far and wide were jammed to capacity half an hour before game time, and the unreserved seats in the grandstand were filling fast. The crowd was estimated at 60,000.

The two clubs put in fast fielding practice that brought cheers from the crowd.

The batteries were announced as Watson and Gowdy for the Giants and Hoyt and Schang for the Yankees.

Records for attendance and receipts at a single game were expected to be shattered when the series opened. It was predicted that the capacity of the stadium, 70,000, would be taxed and that the receipts would be close to $200,000. With games alternating between the stadium and the Polo Grounds, which ranks next in point of size, there were indications that all World's Series turnstile records may be broken. The previous attendance record of 42,620 was set in a game between Brooklyn and the Boston Red Sox at Braves' Field in 1916. The record "gate" is $125,147, established in the fifth and last game of the 1922 series. The record paid attendance at the stadium this season was 60,331.

BRITISH ARMY TEAM SAILS

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Col. T. P. Melville, Maj. V. N. Lockett, Maj. F. B. Hurndall, Lieut. J. S. Leaf and Lieut. W. S. McCreery, who composed the British Army pony polo team which competed in the international matches for the Army championship of the world and also in the United States open championship tournament, are on their way back to England on the Mauretania, having embarked yesterday. While they failed to win either of the championship titles, they played brilliant games. Colonel Melville stated, before going aboard the steamer, that it had been a splendid trip, that they had been treated royally by the Americans and that they hoped to return in the near future.

PLAYERS DIVIDE GAMES

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 10 (Special)—Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia and Charles Ellis of Pittsburgh split even in the United States three-cushion billiard league games in the Ellis Parlor here yesterday. Reiselt won the first match, 50 to 38 in 56 innings, and his high run was 8. Ellis' high run was 5. The second game ended in favor of Ellis by the narrow margin of one point, score 50 to 49. Ellis had another high run of 5 and Reiselt one of six.

WOMEN PLAY FOR BERTHELLYN CUP

Mrs. D. C. Hurd Wins Qualifying Medal With New Record

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10—Many sections of the United States are represented in the first round of match play in the women's annual invitation golf tournament for the Berthellyn Cup, which takes place today on the links of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, and there are two former champions among the 16 who turned in the best cards in the qualifying round yesterday.

Among the better-known contenders for the famous cup are Miss Glenna Collett, Canadian champion and United States champion in 1921; Mrs. D. C. Hurd of the Merion Cricket Club, former United States, British, and Canadian title holder, and Mrs. R. H. Barlow, also of Merion, who has won many valuable trophies, although never having taken the championship title.

Mrs. Hurd won the qualifying medal with a score of 80 for the 18 holes, a new woman's record for the course. She led a field of more than 100 prominent women players from many sections of the country. Mrs. E. E. Marshall, also of Philadelphia, finished second, with a card of 84, and Mrs. Alice Hanchett, of San Francisco, third, with 85. Miss Collett was fourth, with 87.

One of the features of the qualifying round was the hole-in-one made by Mrs. W. S. Hilles of Wilmington, Del. Her tee shot to the fourteenth hole, found the cup, but failed to encourage her to remain in the tournament. She withdrew from competition before completing the round. The cards of those who qualified follow:

Player and home	Out	In	Tot
Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Merion	40	40	80
Mrs. E. E. Marshall, Phila	42	42	84
Mrs. Alice Hanchett, San Fran	43	42	85
Miss Glenna Collett, Providence	43	44	87
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion	43	45	88
Mrs. S. C. Grant, Memphis	42	48	90
Miss Florence Halloran, Salt L	43	47	90
Miss Anita Lihme, Chicago	43	47	90
Miss Audrey Faust, St. Louis	43	47	90
Mrs. C. E. Armstrong, Phila	42	48	90
Miss H. F. Meehan, Cedar Brk	44	46	90
Miss Priscilla Maxwell, Hartfrd	46	45	91
Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Boston	46	45	91
Miss K. Cottrell, Chicago	45	48	93
Miss Louis Fordyce, Youngstn	45	48	93
Miss Dorothy Hughes, Chicago	47	47	94

GIRLS TO PLAY TOMORROW

LEXINGTON, Mass., Oct. 10 (Special)—The two divisions of the Greater Boston Interscholastic Girls' Field Hockey League will get under way tomorrow afternoon, when there will be a game in both divisions. The northern division has seen one encounter, the Swampscott High School girls, newcomers in the league, having turned back the Woburn High School girls last Friday, 3 to 0, at Swampscott. In this division tomorrow the Swampscott girls will play the Winchester High School girls at Winchester. The first encounter in the southern group tomorrow afternoon finds the Lexington High girls playing at Dedham. The Woburn High girls will play at Melrose on the holiday, Friday. There are four schools in each division, the Northern Division including Melrose, Swampscott, Winchester and Woburn, and the Southern Division, Arlington, Dedham, Lexington and Wellesley. The winning teams in the two divisions will meet on a neutral field the second week in November to play for the championship and the first leg on the new five-year trophy offered the league by H. C. Durrell.

HARVARD NAMES COACHES

W. E. Nightingale '15, Percy Catton '15 and William Westman of the Boston Lacrosse Club have been selected by C. E. Marsters '67, chairman of the Harvard Advisory Committee on Lacrosse, to coach the candidates for this year's Crimson varsity during the fall work. Catton coached the varsity in 1921 and 1922.

TWO CONFERENCE GRIDIRON GAMES

"Big Ten" Football Championship Gets Under Way Saturday

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—Two clashes between members of the Intercollegiate Conference head the schedule for Saturday, on which appear all of the "Big Ten" elevens except University of Chicago. Purdue University, invading University of Iowa at Iowa City, and Northwestern University, attacking Indiana University at Indianapolis, provide the first strictly Conference games of the season. Other elevens engage institutions of varying strength from beyond the circuit.

Aside from the Conference games, the first interest will be attracted by Ohio State University in conflict with Colgate University of Hamilton, N. Y., to be staged at Columbus, and University of Michigan, struggling with Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tenn., because of the uncertainty of outcome in prospect.

Other engagements bring Butler University of Indianapolis to University of Illinois at Urbana; Haskell Indian Institute from Lawrence, Kan., to University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, and Michigan Agricultural College to University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis. In each of these battles the Conference team is favored to win.

Because of its record of last year and over a period of recent years, Iowa will be expected to outscore Purdue. Coach H. H. Jones, last Saturday, for the second time this season, proved that the loss of his stars of last year has been made up by the development of substitutes and recruits. In defeating Knox College, 44 to 3, last week, L. C. Parkin '25 starred unexpectedly at quarterback. Since the Yale game a year ago Parkin has been in the background. A new star uncovered was J. W. Hancock '25, brought back from right end to carry the ball on runs and plunges. He also caught passes skillfully. Iowa's heavy forward wall was an outstanding factor.

Purdue looks like a formidable opponent for the Hawkeyes, after taking a 39-to-0 workout against Wilmington College, although the importance of the victory depends upon the comparative strength of Wilmington, which is uncertain. Long runs by G. C. Spradling '26, new halfback, resulting in three touchdowns, featured the Old Gold and Black attack, ably seconded by R. A. Bahr '25, who was also nimble on his feet.

Closely matched struggling should result from the Indiana-Northwestern clash. Both teams appear to be in a formative condition, although the latter won its opening game, 21 to 6, from Beloit University last week. Capt. R. T. McElwain '24, halfback, will be required to do most of Northwestern's ball carrying, as a result of his fine showing against Beloit. As plunger, punt-runner and thrower of passes, he promises to be Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite's outstanding player this fall.

It looks as though Coach W. A. Ingram would need more time to whip the Indiana eleven into shape. The Hoosiers' defeat at the hands of DePauw does not promise well for the battle this week. The drop kick by DePauw ended a scoreless deadlock with the Bloomington team, which began when they played to zeros last year. Doubtless the non-Conference institution offered its best to win, while Indiana may have mistakenly held something in reserve.

Because of the eastern reputation of its opponent, Ohio State is figured to be in for a hard battle with Colgate, which last year won six of nine games, running up some high scores. Colgate has started again at the high-scoring business by counting 55 to 0 against Niagara, while Ohio State was pleased with a 24-to-7 victory over Ohio Wesleyan. Coach J. W. Wilce's team looks to be improved over last year, when it was not very successful, but its status will be more definitely established after Saturday.

After being held to a scoreless tie last year, when they dedicated the Vanderbilt Stadium, University of Michigan will look for a closer tussle at Ann Arbor than they expected from Vanderbilt a year ago. Coach F. H. Yost no doubt will make good use of his new running star, Herbert Steger '25, who made three touchdowns on from 30 to 60-yard runs, and caught passes.

Coach R. C. Zuppke appears well equipped to return to Coach H. O. Page the defeat handed to Illinois by the small Butler squad last year. Zuppke's Illini are expected to sustain the brilliance with which they surprised the University of Nebraska team, 24 to 7, last week. Followers of the downstate eleven are eager to see H. E. Grange '26, halfback, in action again, following his spectacular running for three touchdowns last week. E. T. Brittin '26, with his skilled toe, is expected to bother Butler also. Coach Page's eleven won its second contest of the season last week by defeating Franklin College, 13 to 7, and Zuppke's men will be on the lookout for clever opposition.

An interesting struggle should be encountered by University of Minnesota with the Haskell Indians. The unimpressive 20-to-17 victory over the Iowa State College crew last week detracts from the margin in favor of the Gophers for this week's affray. Coach W. H. Spaulding, however, may get his team going better and should make good use of C. L. Lidberg '23, halfback, who scored two touchdowns, and R. A. Ecklund '23, veteran halfback, who made one.

Easier opposition is expected this week by University of Wisconsin in meeting Michigan Agricultural College. Coach J. J. Ryan's men encountered more difficulty than they expected when Coe College last week held them to a 7-to-3 score. While the Michigan Aggies defeated Lake Forest Academy, 21 to 6, last week, it is remembered that with opposition of Conference caliber in Chicago a week previously they lost, 34 to 0. Weight seems to be the chief Badger asset for the coming struggle.

Canada Will Soon Have Intercollegiate Golf

Montreal, Que., Oct. 10 (Special)

As a result of correspondence with the University of Toronto, golf enthusiasts of McGill University held a meeting here yesterday and formed the University of McGill Golf Club, and will apply to the athletic directorate of the university for classification as a major sport. The proposal of the Toronto university that a team match be played for the Canadian intercollegiate golf championship was accepted, and intercollegiate golf in Canada will soon be a fact, as the first match will be played in Toronto on the morning of Nov. 10, the same date as the football game between the two universities is played in Toronto.

ONTARIO'S LOW PRICES SURPRISE AMERICAN

STRATFORD, Ont., Oct. 1—Surprised to find that electric power was being sold here to domestic consumers at 2½ cents a kilowatt hour, A. T. Hodge of Surr Oaks, Cal., collected a number of light bills to take home with him to show to people who pay 11 cents a kilowatt hour.

Outlining the war in California between public and private ownership of utilities, Mr. Hodge stated that one of the arguments that helped defeat public ownership last fall was the statement that Ontario publicly-owned power enterprises were a failure and that charges were excessive. There were many people who believed that, he said, but he had found on his arrival in Ontario that hydroelectric power everywhere was satisfactory and the charges decidedly low.

TROJANS HAVE POOR OUTLOOK

University of Southern California Has Lost Eight of Last Year's Letter Men

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 3 (By a Staff Correspondent)—Unless much better work than that which has been displayed in practice is shown by the men out to make the team, this fall's University of Southern California football team is slated for defeat in its Pacific Conference games. Not only Coach E. C. Henderson, but men on the campus generally, hold this opinion, blaming a lack of experienced men on the new squad, caused by the loss of eight letter men of last year's team, for the unpromising outlook.

The hardest schedule with which the Trojan team has ever been confronted is another factor which Coach Henderson counts against success on the gridiron during the present season. He is not without hope that much hard work and the quick experience which may be gained in the two pre-Conference games yet remaining will harden his men for the strong attacks they expect to encounter and produce a team not submitting readily to defeat; but his real hope is that he may develop experienced men for next year's team, in which the university places all its hopes. The freshmen team is unusually good, and is the combination of the best players from this eleven with the men who have learned better football from their connection with this year's varsity team that Coach Henderson hopes to fashion into a winning squad for the 1924 season.

The Trojans claim little credit for winning their first practice game of the season, when they defeated California Institute of Technology, 18 to 7. Some 30 men were used and it was hard to tell where the weak or strong spots of the team lay. The presence of Roy Baker '23 and H. F. Kincaid '23, both of whom played halfback last year, as well as L. B. Calland '23, who was captain and played center, were greatly missed.

C. F. Dolley '24 has already been chosen captain of the varsity squad. It will be his third year on the team, where he has played quarterback with distinction after a creditable career as a high school star in the same position. There seems to be little doubt that he will prove one of the most effective players on the team, and Coach Henderson believes that he should develop into one of the best quarterbacks on the Pacific coast.

Two other heavy, experienced players, in whom much hope is placed for whatever success the team may meet with, are G. T. Campbell '24 and R. S. Cummings '24, both of whom have had two years of experience on the squad. Campbell, though he has played both quarter and halfback, is expected to fall into lineup as fullback this season, having held the same position during both his previous years with the varsity. He is a brilliant open-field runner of the elusive, dodging type, possessing remarkable speed. He is also captain of the basketball team. Cummings weighs 186 pounds, and much is expected of his work as tackle.

Another man about whom there is little doubt in the position of tackle is N. F. Anderson '25, who played with the varsity last year, and is considered the best man on the line. J. T. Riddle '25 and E. A. Wayahn '25 are halfback prospects, the former having played successfully on last year's varsity.

Foremost of the possibilities for end is W. H. Phythian '25, who played four years as All-Montana halfback. Two other prospects for the same position are B. F. Gerpheide '25 and N. C. Stark '25, the latter having played on the freshman team last year. Another man who is out for end, with some prospect of getting the position, is Eugene Dorsey '26.

J. H. Hawkins '25, who played on the varsity team last year and was admitted to be one of the best guards on the coast, is back at the same position this season and is expected to do telling work. He is an excellent punter. Other men out for guard include R. A. Earle '26, who weighs 185 pounds, and H. C. Hicks '26, who was a star tackle on the El Monte American Legion team, the state Legion champions. Hicks is also a hammer and 56-pound weight thrower, weighing 222 pounds himself.

The center problem is one which Coach Henderson is not finding it easy to solve. There is not a man available for center who has played with the team before, although H. E. Smutz '26 played last year on the freshman team in that position. C. L. Rice '25, a newcomer to the university, is another candidate for the position.

Wallace Newman '25, tackle, has been shifted to the backfield from the line to fill gaps. He played guard with the 1922 varsity. Other prospective tackles are Kenneth Nerth '26 and Fay Thomas '26.

Otto Anderson '25 is out for the position of halfback with every indication that he will be a star man. He played with varsity last year, is a star hurdler, and may be the team's best ground gainer. Other men out for the position include Harold Adams '26, H. R. Lefebvre '26, who was star of the backfield on the freshman team last season, and J. E. Green '26, who also played halfback on the freshman team. Other men who stand a good chance of making the team are: S. F. Smith '26, center; Craig Nason '26, fullback, and J. E. Loustalot, quarterback.

Following non-Conference games with Pomona College on Oct. 6 and the University of Nevada Oct. 13, and with a break on Nov. 17, when a non-Conference game will be played with the University of Arizona, the following is the team's Conference schedule:

Oct. 20—University of Washington at Seattle; 27—Leland Stanford Junior University at Palo Alto.

Nov. 10—University of California at Los Angeles; 24—University of Idaho at Los Angeles.

LORD BIRKENHEAD TALKS TO CANADIANS

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The chief causes contributing to the present economic disorganization of the motherland, according to Lord Birkenhead, are "the immense and almost intolerable burden of taxation and the shrinkage of the available markets of the world." "We cannot find bread and butter for our working classes until we find markets in substitution for those lost to us since 1914," he told the Canadian Club members today. "We have a problem graver than any in memory. Our unemployment problem is not one of the unemployable. There are skilled workmen who prefer work to doles. I hope the premiers' conference now progressing will produce some scheme of selective immigration that will mutually benefit the Dominions and Great Britain."

After four years of peace, Lord Birkenhead declared that London was still the financial heart and center of the world. "We were told that primacy would pass to New York, but that it has not is a tribute to the genius of British financiers. I hope that with imperial organization more rigorously looked after, we can become, like the United States, more independent and self-supporting by trading among ourselves."

PROHIBITIONISTS UNITE IN CANADA

Federation of Those Opposing Liquor Formed for Dominion

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—All the prohibition forces of Canada united in one federation at a meeting here yesterday. Fifteen organizations sent delegates which represented the prohibition forces from coast to coast. The Prohibition Federation of Canada was formed with Mr. Whidden, chancellor of McMaster University, as president. The federation will include nationwide church organizations, nationwide organizations opposed to liquor, and such provincial organizations as shall be recognized by the federation as representing the unified prohibition forces of the province. The federation will aim at the securing of prohibition both in the provincial and federal spheres. It will also direct and co-ordinate the work of education and propaganda.

George Bell, for Victoria, B. C., stated that a recent meeting of the Provincial Union of Municipalities in British Columbia was declared to have asserted that the bootlegging and other evils attendant on the liquor trade were now worse than under the old régime of the open barroom. The claim made for the Government sale of liquor had been that it would prevent bootlegging. It was found, however, that bootlegging surpasses the legalized sale, so that while the British Columbia Government paid duty on 120,000 gallons of liquor imported into British Columbia between January and June of this year, others paid duty on an amount exceeding this by 4000 gallons.

Not only is there an extensive illicit sale within the Province, but the rum running into the United States is on a gigantic scale. Another delegate from British Columbia, stated that only last week there was 70 cases of bootlegging in the Vancouver Police Court. Besides the 65 Government stores, there are hundreds of clubs in which liquor is available. Bootleggers are able to undersell the Government vendors.

As soon as the executive committee is completed it will meet and take over the direction of the prohibition campaign in Canada as a whole.

PRAISE · BLAME · SUGGESTIONS · CONTRIBUTIONS
Letters to the Editor
ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Italo-Greek Situation

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Finis! The announcement says that the incident is closed. A very honorable closing indeed! The Great War was fought for it!

A delegation of the great powers ("great"?), headed by a Japanese official, (improvement in diplomatic international relations?), was sent to Albania to investigate into the causes of the killing of the Italian mission. Greece was found blameless. But the ambassadors decided that Mussolini should receive his fee for his theatrical act. (Solidarity among the great powers!)

According to the European diplomatic moral standards, evidently, this was the best way to force Mussolini to get out of Corfu, but in a more honest language, this is a wonderful piece of blackmail that Mussolini forced upon a fearing and demoralized Europe.

Not a word for those poor refugees who perished as a result of the bombardment of a dismantled fort! Not a word about their families (if there are any left!). Not a thought of consideration of the more than 1,500,000 refugees who are stranded in Greece, and from whose mouths has to be taken away their piece of dark bread in order to satisfy the hunger of Mussolini!

Mussolini is satisfied. The Italian national honor, according to the latest conception of it, is restored.

L. CAMILIERI.

246 West 73d Street, New York City, Oct. 1, 1923.

More Concerning Earthquakes

To the Editor of the Christian Science Monitor:

Having just read in the Monitor an editorial entitled "Doubtful Data Concerning Earthquakes," I feel impelled to ask the following question: Is there any reason to believe that earthquakes occur on days or nights that are warm or sultry?

I have lived in San Francisco 50 years, more or less, and have never known a warm day to dawn that people did not become apprehensive, if not fearful, and start to speak of it as "earthquake weather."

I am in daily contact with numbers of persons, differing in education, nationality, environment, etc., yet this fear seems to be shared by them all, in a greater or less degree.

I trust that you will consider this subject, for anyone who has not lived in California cannot realize the extent of this evil, clouding many a bright and beautiful day.

M. A. A.

San Francisco, Cal.

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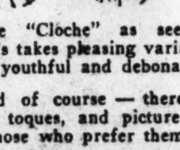

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Efficiency

An eastern representative of an automobile truck manufacturer recently wrote his home office, recommending the use of The Christian Science Monitor as a national advertising medium. He said:

"I do not think it is necessary to comment upon the fact that the Monitor is one of the most rapidly growing newspaper mediums in the world, and that it is extremely efficient, on account of the fact that its readers are interested in the welfare of the paper itself, and are more interested, therefore, in articles advertised in it, than readers ordinarily are."

It must be a source of gratification to every reader of the Monitor, to know that the business world is thus recognizing and acknowledging the unique advertising value of this International Daily Newspaper.

Advertising in the Monitor is efficient, just in proportion to the intentional interest of its readers in the advertisements. There are many proofs that this interest is more in evidence each day.

HESITATING AND UNEVEN TONE IS DISPLAYED TODAY

Stock Market Lacks Animation and Trading on Exchange Continues Quiet

Stock prices continued to display a reactionary tone at the opening of today's New York stock market, although good support was forthcoming for some of the recent weak spots, notably American Agricultural Chemical preferred, up 1⅝.

Selling pressure was again most effective in the oil, copper, and automotive issues. Cuyamel Fruit dropped 2 points and Kresge 5.

Equipments and steels also turned heavy but made quick recovery, losses of a point in Baldwin, Crucible and Gulf States Steel having been canceled in the first half hour. Sugars were strong throughout, American and South Porto Rican each rising a point.

The general list pointed upward when the initial selling orders had been absorbed, Woolworth rising 4½ points and Du Pont 1⅝.

Foreign exchanges opened lower, French francs dropping 11 points to 6.07 cents and German marks selling as low as 2,500,000,000 for $1.

Some Leaders Move Up

Trading was rather quiet during the morning, but the usual industrial and railroad leaders moved upward despite the reoccurrence of selling pressure in a number of ordinarily inactive issues. New York Central, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, Norfolk & Western, Baldwin, Studebaker, Gulf States Steel, American Can, Du Pont, American Woolen, and Marine preferred climbed 1 to 2 points above yesterday's final figures. Jones Bros. advanced 2¾ and American Agricultural preferred 3.

New lows for the year were established by Replogle Steel, Pierce Oil preferred, National Enameling, Pressed Steel Car preferred, and Colorado & Southern, the losses ranging from fractions to nearly 2 points.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

Sinclair Oil rallied briskly on the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend and the Pan-Americans were strong. Prices were generally turned downward when the copper group began to be offered freely. Anaconda dropped to a new low figure for the year at 35⅞. Reactions from 2 to 3 points occurred in many instances, with several of the coalers showing marked heaviness.

Bonds Irregular

Advances in railroad bonds featured today's trading in the bond section. Active United States Government bonds were relatively steady. Trading in the foreign group was limited to South American issues which moved irregularly. A fair demand was noticeable for American Writing Paper bonds. Otherwise the trend was reactionary in the industrial group.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal Rate	5 %	5%
Outside com'l paper	5 @5¼	5 @5¼
Year money	5¼ @5½	5 @5½
Customers' com'l lns	5 @5½	5 @5½
Individ'l cus col lns	5½	5½

	Today	Last Prev.
Bar silver in New York	63⅞c	63⅝c
Bar silver in London	31⅝d	31½d
Bar gold in London	90s 5d	90s 5d
Mexican dollars	48¾c	48½c
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	1 5-32c	1 1-32c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$60,000,000	$568,000,000
Year ago today	58,000,000	
Balances	21,000,000	67,000,000
Year ago today	18,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	21,102,192	65,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime, Eligible Banks—		
60@90 days	4⅛%	@4¼%
30@60 days	4⅛	@4¼
Under 30 days	4⅛	@4¼
Less Known Banks—		
60@90 days	4¼	@4⅜
30@60 days	4¼	@4⅜
Under 30 days	4¼	@4⅜
Eligible Private Bankers—		
60@90 days	4¼	@4⅜
30@60 days	4¼	@4⅜
Under 30 days	4¼	@4⅜

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	4½	Chicago	4½
New York	4½	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	4	London	4
Athens	6½	Madrid	5
Berlin	108	Paris	5
Budapest	18	Prague	4½
Bombay	4	Rome	5½
Brussels	5½	Sofia	6½
Bucharest	6	Stockholm	4½
Calcutta	4	Swiss Bank	4½
Copenhagen	6	Tokyo	8
Christiania	6	Vienna	9
Lisbon	9	Helsingfors	9
Warsaw	12		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Demand	$4.55¼	$4.55⅜	$4.8648
Cables	4.55⅝	4.55⅝	4.8648
French francs	.0604	.0610½	.193
Belgian francs	.0515	.0515	.193
Swiss francs	.1792	.1791	.193
Lire	.0456	.0455	.193
‡Marks	.03	.07	.238
Holland	.3934	.3933	.402
Sweden	.2639	.2652	.268
Norway	.1554	.1565	.268
Denmark	.1764	.1757	.268
Spain	.1358	.1356	.193
Portugal	.0420	.0420	1.08
Greece	.0152	.0147	.193
†Austria	.0141⅛	.0141⅛	.2026
Argentina	.3315	.3315	.9648
Brazil	.0970	.0975	.3244
†Poland	.0011½	.0011¼	.238
†Hungary	.053	.054½	.203
Jugoslavia	.0115	.0116	.193
Finland	.0270	.0269	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0301	.0297¾	.2026
Rumania	.0047	.0046⅝	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.70	.70	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5150	.5175	.78
Bombay	.3100	.3080	.4866
Yokohama	.4895	.4875	.4984
Uruguay	.7500	.7525	1.0342
Chile	.1190	.1210	.365
Peru	4.15	4.15	4.8685

† Cents a thousand.
‡ Per hundred million.

SHELL UNION OIL NEW STOCK

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Shell Union Oil Company directors today voted to offer to the common stockholders of Oct. 22 the right to subscribe to 2,000,000 shares of additional no-par common stock at $10 a share. The right to subscribe will be in the ratio of one additional share for each share now owned.

TERMINAL BONDS ALL SOLD

The syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Illinois Merchants Trust Company and Dillon, Read & Co., offering the $10,000,000 Kansas City Terminal Railway Company three-year 5½ per cent secured gold notes due Nov. 15, 1926, announce these bonds have all been sold.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:05 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct. 10	Last Oct. 9
Ajax Rubber	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
Air Reduction	64	64	64	64	62½
Allied Chem	63½	63½	62⅞	62⅞	62¼
Allis Chalm pf	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	....
Am Ag Ch pf	31¾	33	31¾	33	30¼
Am Beet Sug	34½	34½	34⅛	34½	34⅝
Am Bosch	26	26	24½	25	27
Am Can	90¾	91⅞	90¼	90⅞	90¼
Am Car & F	157	157	156¾	156¾	156¼
Am Chicle	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	11⅝
Am Cot Oil	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
Am Ice	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	88¼
Am Inter Corp	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	16¾
Am La France	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛
Am Linseed pf	34⅞	36	34⅞	36	....
Am Loco	68⅝	69¼	68⅝	68¾	68½
Am Metals	43½	43½	43½	43½	....
Am Radiator	81½	81¼	81½	81½	....
Am Saf Razor	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾
Am Ship & C	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	10½
Am Sm & R	57⅝	58	57⅜	57¾	57⅝
Am Smelt pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97
Am Sugar	63	63	60½	60½	61¾
Am Sugar pf	101	101	100½	101	....
Am Tel & Tel	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
Am W W 6% pf	62	62	62	62	62
AWW&E 7% pf	91	91	91	91	91½
Am Woolen	71¼	72	70⅞	71	70⅞
Am Woolen pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	....
Am W Pap pf	4	4	3⅞	4	4
Anaconda	37⅞	38⅛	35⅞	35⅞	37⅞
Ann Arbor pf	30	30	30	30	....
Arnold Con	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼
Asso Dry Gds	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	77
Assoc Oil new	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	27
Assoc Oil rts	⅜	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
Atl Co Line	112½	112½	112½	112½	113¾
Atl G & W I	12½	13	12½	12¾	13
Austin Nich	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
Baldwin	116	117¼	115¾	116	116¼
Balt & Ohio	58¾	59	58½	58⅝	58½
Balt & Ohio pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	59
Barnsdall A	11	11	10¾	11	....
Beth Steel	46⅞	47¼	46¾	46⅞	46¾
Booth Fish	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Bklyn Edison	108	108	107¾	107¾	107⅝
B R T	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
Bklyn Un Gas	112	112	112	112	....
Burns Bros A	104½	105	104½	105	104
Burns Bros pf	96	96	96	96	....
Butterick	18	18	18	18	18
Butte Cop & Z	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Butte & Sup	14	14	13¾	14	14
Cal Pack	79½	79½	79½	79½	....
Cal Petrol new	18¾	18¾	18⅛	18¼	18⅝
Callahan Min	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
Cal & Ariz	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	....
Can Pacific	145	145½	145	145½	145⅛
Case T M pf	67	67	66	66	....
Cent Leather	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
Cent Leath pf	42	42	40¾	41	42
Cerro de Pasco	38	38½	37¾	37¾	37¾
Chandler Mot	45⅝	46⅜	45	45	46
Ches & Ohio	67⅛	67¼	66¼	66¾	67
Ches & Ohio pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	....
Chic & Alton	3	3¼	3	3¼	3
Chic & Alton pf	8½	9	8½	8¾	8½
C & E Ill new	28½	28½	28½	28½	28
C & E Ill pf	53	53	53	53	53
Chi Gt West pf	9½	9½	9	9	10
C M & St P	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15½	....
C M & St P pf	27¼	27¼	26¾	26⅞	27¼
Chi & N W	63½	63⅞	63⅛	63⅛	63
C R I & Pac	23¼	23½	23	23	23¼
Chile Copper	26½	26½	26	26	26½
Chino Copper	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	16½	16½
Colum Carb	43	43	43	43	43
Col Fuel	27	27	27	27	....
Col Gas	33¾	33¾	32⅞	33	33¾
Col Graph pf	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	....
Col South	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21½	....
Comp-Tab-Rec	69½	69½	69½	69½	....
Com Solvents A	32	32	32	32	30
Con Gas	61	61	61	61	60⅞
Consol Textile	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Cont Can	47½	48	47½	47½	47⅞
Cont Ins	95	95	95	95	94¼
Cont Motors	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Corn Products	122¾	124½	122¾	123	122
Cosden Co	25	26	25	25⅜	25½
Crucible	58½	59¾	58½	59¾	59
Crucible pf	86	86	86	86	....
Cuba Cane	11½	11½	11½	11½	11¾
Cuba C S pf	46	46¾	45	45	46¼
Cuban Am Sug	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30½	30½
Cuban D Sug pf	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	....
Cuyamel Fru	61	61	61	61	....
Davison Chem	45¼	46¼	45	45	45½
Del & Hudson	110½	110½	109½	109½	110⅝
Del Lac & W	112½	112½	112	112	113½
Detroit Edison	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102½
Dome Mines	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Douglas Pect	11½	11½	11½	11½	....
Dupont Co	125	127⅜	125	126½	124⅞
East Kodak	105	105⅛	105	105⅛	105½
Eaton Ax & Spg	21	21	21	21	20⅞
End Johnson	63	63	63	63	63
El Stor Bat	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Erie	14½	14½	14	14	14
Erie 1st pf	23	23¼	22¾	22¾	23
Erie 2d pf	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16⅞
Famous Play	70¼	71⅛	70	71⅛	70½
Fifth Ave Bus	10	10	9¾	9⅞	10⅛
Fisk Rubber	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	6¼
Fleischmann	43	43	43	43	43⅛
Freeport Tex	12	12	12	12	12⅛
Gen Asphalt	27⅝	28⅛	27½	28⅛	28⅛
Gen Electric	170¾	171¾	170¼	171¾	170½
Gen Elec Spec	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
Gen Motors	14	14	14	14	14⅛
Gen Motors 6%	81	81	81	81	....
Gen Motors 7%	97½	97½	97½	97½	....
Gen Motors pf	82	82	82	82	....
Glidden Co	7	7	7	7	....
Goodrich	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21½
Goodyear pf	38	38	37	37	37¼
Gold. Pic. n	12	12¼	12	12¼	....
Granby	16	16	16	16	16⅛
Great Nor pf	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54½	54¾
Gulf M & N	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	11½
Gulf Steel	75	76⅛	74	76	75
Hartmann rts	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	....
Hayes Wheel	35	35	35	35	....
Houston Oil	51	51	51	51	51
Hudson Motor	23½	23½	23½	23⅜	23¼
Hydraulic Stl	1	1	1	1	1
Ill Cent pf A	111½	111½	111½	111½	112
Indiahoma Ref	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
Ind Oil & Gas	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
Inter Agr C pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	....
Int Cement	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Int Comb Eng	20	20¾	20	20¾	20¼
Int Harv Co	73½	73½	73	73½	72¼
Inter M M pf	24	24	24	24	23½
Inter Nickel	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
Inspiration	25	25⅜	25	25⅜	25¾
Iron Products	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42½
Iron Prod ctfs	44⅝	44⅝	43¾	43¾	43⅝
Inter Paper	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	31¼	31⅝
Inter Shoe	71	71	71	71	70
Intertype	31	31	31	31	30⅝
Invincible Oil	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
Island O & Tr	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Kan City So	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞
Kennecott	33⅛	33¼	32¾	32¾	33⅛
Kelly Spring	23⅝	24¼	22⅞	22⅞	23½
Keystone Tire	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
Kresge S S	230	230	230	230	....
Lehigh Valley	62⅛	62⅛	60⅞	60⅞	62¼
Lee Rubber	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	16
Lima Loco	64¼	64⅜	63⅜	64⅛	63⅞
Loews Inc	16¼	16¼	16	16	16¼
Loft Inc	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Loose-W Bisc	50⅜	51	50½	50½	50
Mack Truck	72	72¾	72	72	72
Mack 1st pf	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	....
Magma Copper	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	....
Mallinson	20½	20½	20½	20	20½
Man Elec S	37	37	37	37	....
Marland Oil	23¾	24⅝	23½	24¼	24
Max Mot A	37	37½	37¼	37⅝	37½
Max Mot B	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10¼
May Dept Strs	77	77	77	77	76
McIntyre Por	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15⅞	15⅝
Mex Seaboard	9½	9¾	9½	9½	9⅞
Mex Seabd ctf	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Miami	23¾	23¾	23⅞	23⅞	24
Mid States Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	5¼
Minn & St L	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
M K & T	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾
M K & T pf A	30½	30½	30½	30½	30¾
Mo Pacific	10	10	10	10	10⅛
Mo Pacific pf	28	28	28	28	27¾
Mont Power	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
Mont Pow pf	103	103	103	103	....
Mont-Ward	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	22
Moon Motor	23	23	23	23	23
Mother Lode C	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
Nat Biscuit	46	47¼	46¾	46¾	46¾
Nat En & St	43¼	45	43¼	44½	44½
Nat Lead pf	111	111	111	111	....
Nevada Cons	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	12
N O T & Mex	86⅛	87½	86	87½	85½
N Y Air Brake	36	36½	36	36½	36⅛
N Y Central	100½	101⅛	100⅛	100⅞	100⅞
N Y C & St L	78	78	78	78	78½
NYC&SL 1st pf	90	90	89¾	89¾	90
N Y N H & H	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12½
Norf & West	102⅛	103¼	102⅛	103¼	102⅜
North Amer	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	20¾
Northern Pac	54½	55½	54½	55½	54¾
Ohio Fuel	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	....
Orpheum Cir	18⅛	18¼	18	18	18¼
Otis Steel	7¼	7⅜	7	7⅜	7⅛
Owens Bottle	42⅜	42¾	42⅜	42¼	....
Pac Coast	8	8	8	8	7⅜
Pac Coast 2d pf	16	16	16	16	....
Pacific Oil	37⅜	37⅜	36⅜	36⅜	37⅝
Packard	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜
Pan-Am Petrol	56⅜	57¾	56⅛	57⅝	56½
Pan-Am Pet B	54⅛	55⅜	53¾	55	54⅛
Pennsylvania	42½	42⅝	42½	42½	42½
Penn Seaboard	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
Peo & East	10½	10½	10½	10½	11¼
Pere Marq	42	42	41¾	42	42
Phila Co	42½	42½	42½	42½	42
Phila Co pf	42½	42¼	42¼	42¼	....
Phillips Pet	24⅜	24½	24⅛	24½	24½
Pierce-Arrow	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	8
Pierce-Ar pf	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	19½
Pierce Oil	2	2	2	2	1⅞
Pierce Oil pf	16¼	16¾	16¾	16¾	....
*Pitts-Coal	61⅞	62	61⅞	62	....
Pitts & W Va	41½	41½	41	41	....
Pr Steel Car pf	85	85	85	85	....
Prod & Ref	23⅝	24¼	23⅜	23⅝	23⅞
Prod & Ref pf	38	38	38	38	....
Pub Ser Cdr	43⅜	43½	43⅜	43½	43
Pub S C 8% pf	99⅜	99¾	99¾	99⅜	....
Pullman	117	118	117	117	116⅜
Punta Sugar	56⅛	56¼	55¼	55⅞	57⅛
Pure Oil	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17½	17¼
Pure Oil 8% pf	86	86	86	86	....
Rap Transit	11⅞	12	11¾	12	11⅞
Ray Consol	11½	11¾	11½	11⅝	11½
Reading	78⅜	78⅜	77	77⅛	78¼
Reading 1st pf	54⅞	55	54¾	55	55
Replogle Steel	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9½
Rep I & Steel	42⅜	43	42⅜	43	42⅝
Reynolds Spr	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	20⅛
Royal Dutch	43⅛	43¼	43⅛	43¼	43⅛
St L S F	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅞
St L S F pf	45⅛	45⅛	45	45	45
St L & S W	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	29
St L & S W pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	56¾
Savage Arms	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
Seneca Cop	7½	7½	7½	7½	7⅞
Shell Union O	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Shell Un Oil pf	91	91	91	91	92
Simmons Co	25½	25¾	25½	25½	25½
Sinclair	17⅞	19⅛	17⅞	18⅞	17⅞
Skelley Oil	16½	16½	16½	16½	16¼
Sloss-Sheffield	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
So P R Sug	54	55	54	55	53
Sou Pacific	86¼	86¼	86⅛	86⅛	86¾
Southern Ry	35	35	34½	34¾	35⅛
South Ry pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
S O of Cal	51¾	52⅛	51¾	52	51⅝
S O of N J	33	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	33¼
Stewart-Warn	79¾	81½	79¾	80¾	80¼
Stromb-Carb	62½	62½	61½	61½	61¼
Studebaker	95½	97	95⅜	96½	95½
Submarine Bt	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	9
Sweets Co	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
Tenn Copper	9	9	9	9	9
Texas Co	41	41	40¼	40⅝	41
Tex Gulf Sulp	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Tex Pac C & O	7½	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
Tex & Pac	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼	....
Tidewater Oil	101½	101½	101½	101½	102½
Timken	34½	34½	34¼	34½	33½
Transcon Oil	2½	2½	2½	2⅜	2¼
Under Type	38⅛	38	38⅛	38⅛	....
Union Pac	129	129¼	129	129	129
Un Tank Car	87	87	87	87	....
U S C I P	37	38¾	37	37	37½
U S C I P pf	79¾	80	79¾	79¾	81
U S Hoffman	16	16	16	16	16
U S In Alcohol	50¾	51½	50⅝	51	50½
U S R & Imp	91	91	91	91	91½
U S R & I pf wi	101	101	101	101	101½
U S Rubber	37½	37¾	36¾	36¾	37
U S Rubber 1st	92½	92½	92½	92½	....
U S Sm & Ref	23	23	23	23	23
U S Sm & Ref pf	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
U S Steel	87	87¼	86⅞	87⅛	87⅛
U S Steel pf	118¾	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	119
Utah Copper	58½	59	58	58	58½
Utah Securities	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
Vanadium	28	28	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
Va-C Chem	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Va-C Chem pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	....
Vivaudou	18	18	18	18	17⅞
Wabash	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
Wabash pf A	32	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	32¼
Waldorf	16	16	16	16	....
West Penn pf	85	85	85	85	....
Wes Maryland	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Wes Md 2d pf	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	16¾
Western Pac	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	14
W Union Tel	105½	105½	105½	105	....
Westinghouse	57⅛	57⅛	57¼	57¼	57½
Wheel & L E	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
W & L E pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	....
White Motor	48	48	48	48	48
White Oil	½	½	½	½	½
Wickwr Spen	6¼	6¾	6¼	6½	6¼
Willys-Overld	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	6½
Willys-Ovld pf	59½	61	58½	61	60
Woolworth	253½	257	253½	254	252¼
Wright Aero	10	10	10	10	10
Y'ngstown Tube	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	....

*Ex-dividend.

SECURITIES SOLD AT AUCTION TODAY

Auction sales of securities by R. L. Day & Co. today were:

5 National Shawmut Bank 210⅝, unchgd
14 Nashua Mfg com 72⅛, off 1¼
51 Worcester Con St Ry 1st pf 51, off 6½
12 No Boston Ltg prop pf ex-div 82¼
10 Everlastik Inc pf cl b 28, up 2¾
5 Charlestown G & E 138⅛, up 5⅛
10 Boston Woven Hose & Rubber com 87½, up 2½
1 Lowell El Lt Co 194¾, off ¼
8 Electric Bond & Share Co pf 96½, off ⅞
25 Amn Glue Co com 41⅜, up ⅝
20 Boston Maritime Corp 2½, off 2½
½ Fourth Atlantic Nat Bank 100, off 4

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold sold the following:

10 First Nat Bank, Boston, 323.
5 Nat Shawmut Bank 210, off ⅝.
5 Bigelow-H Carpet pf 114¼, unchanged.
9 Naumkeag Steam Cotton 315, up 20.
11 Androscoggin Mills 150, off 10.
11 Otis Company 122, off 3.
75 Gaston Williams & W Inc for Lot 1.
10 Fitchburg G & E Co ex-div 82⅝.
1 Heywood-Wakefield 119, off 1.
10 American Glue 42, up 1¼.
13 Boston Wharf 105, off 3¼.
7 Merrimac Chemical 94¾, unchanged.
65 Fisk Rubber 1st pf 47¼@⅜, off 3⅛.
32-487 Southw Oil Fields 5c, unchanged.

IRON AND STEEL HAVE BETTER TONE

The Iron Trade Review says:

With the exception of pig iron, which is plainly suffering from overproduction and is weak, the iron and steel market shows a measure of general improvement this week. Buyers are still extremely cautious, and are not disposed to discount future, but pressing requirements, based on continuing large consumption, are forcing them into the market in a moderate way. This situation is reflected in practically all leading products and more so this week than for some period.

As prospects have been shaping up more definitely, some recent pessimism, now shown to have been manifestly ovedrawn, is disappearing.

ORPHEUM CIRCUIT, INC.

Orpheum Circuit, Inc., reports for August, 1923, net earnings, after all charges, of $226,811, compared with $117,635 in 1922. Net income for the eight months ended Aug. 31, last, was $1,034,529, compared with $247,816 in 1922. The balance for the common stock for the eight months was $1.23 a share.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 10—Consols for money here today were quoted at 58⅝. DeBeers 12½. Rand Mines 2¾. Money 2⅝ per cent. Discount rates, short bills 2 13/16@3 per cent; three months' bills 3 3/16@3¼ per cent.

H. W. PROUT MADE TREASURER

Trustees of the Home Savings Bank of Boston Tuesday elected H. Wendell Prout, treasurer, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion last July of Carl M. Spencer to the office of president.

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:00 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	90	89½
Am Ag Chem 1st cv 5s '28	97	96⅞
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	99	98½
Am Smelt & R 5s Ser A '47	90⅞	90½
Am Smelt & R 6s B '47	101⅞	101⅜
Am Sugar 6s '37	101½	101⅛
Am Tel & Tel clt 4s '29	92¾	92⅝
Am Tel & Tel 5s '46	97⅝	97⅝
Am Tel & Tel cv 6s '25	117	117
Am Writing Paper 6s '39	53	53
Anaconda 6s '53	96¼	96⅛
Anaconda 7s '38	99¾	99½
Ann Arbor 4s '95	57¼	55¾
Armour 4½s '39	83¾	83½
A T & S F 4s '95	81¾	81¾
A T & S F gen 4s '95	88	87¾
A T & S F (E Ok) 4s	96	96
Atl & Birm 4s '33	69	69
Atl & Charlotte 5s '44	97	97
Atl Coast Line 4s '52	86¾	86½
Atl C L (L & N) clt 4s '52	81½	81⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97½	97½
B & O p l 3½s '25	96	96
B & O gold 4s '48	79¾	79¼
B & O cv 4½s '33	83¼	82⅞
B & O ref 5s '95	84⅝	84¾
B & O Southwest div 3½s '25	95½	95¼
B & O P L E & W Va 4s '41	76½	76½
B & O 6s '29	101⅜	101⅛
Barnsdall 8s B '31	95⅜	95¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '48	97¼	97⅛
Beth Steel fd 5s '42	92½	92⅜
Beth Steel 6s A '48	97	96¾
Brier Hill Stl 5½s '42	93	92½
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	86	86
Bklyn Ed 5s Ser A '49	97	97
Bklyn Ed 7s Ser D '40	108	108
Bklyn R T ref 4s 2002	60⅝	60⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 st	79	79
Bklyn Un Gas 1st 5s '45	96¼	96¼
Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	103⅝	103⅜
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	91	91
Canadian Gen El 6s '42	101⅝	101½
Canadian Nor deb 6½s '46	112½	112½
Canadian Nor deb 7s '40	113⅛	113⅛
Canadian Pac deb 4s perp	79	79
Caro Clinch & O 5s '38	92⅜	92⅜
Caro Clinch & O 6s '52	96	95⅞
Cent Leather gen 5s '25	97	97
Cent of Ga cn 5s '45	94¾	94¾
Cent of Ga 6s '29	100⅛	100⅛
Cent Pac 1st 4s '49	85	84⅞
Cerro de Pasco cvt 8s '31	118	118
C & O 4½s '29	83½	83½
C & O 4½s '30	87	86¾
C & O cv 5s '46	88⅝	88⅜
C & O fd 5s '29	95	95
C & O 5s cn '39	99½	98
C B & G gm 4s '58	84½	84¼
C B & Q 5s Ser A '71	98¾	98¾
Chi & Alt 3½s '50	32¼	32¼
Chi & E Ill 5s '51	76⅛	76⅛
Chi & Gr West 4s '59	55⅞	44⅛
Chi & Nwn 3½s	71	71
Chic & Nwn ext 4s '26	96	95
Chi & Nwst gm 4s st	81½	81⅛
Chi & Nwstn 7s '30	107	107
Chi & W Ind 4s '52	70	70
Chi & W Indiana 7½s '35	102½	102½
C M & Pug Sd 4s '49	55½	55½
C M & St P 4s '25	74⅞	74⅛
C M & St P gen 4s '89	72	72
C M & St P cv 4½s '32	56½	56
C M & St P gm 4½s '89	78⅛	78¼
C M & St P ref 4½s 2014	51½	50¾
Chicago Railway 5s '27	75	75
C R I & Pac ref 4s '34	74⅞	74¾
C R I & Pac 4s reg '88	77	77
Chile Copper cv 6s '32	99	98½
C C C & St L gen 4s '93	78¼	78
C C C & St L ref 6s A '29	101⅛	101
Cleve Union Term 5s '73	95⅛	95
Colum Gas 1st 5s '27	96½	96½
Colum Gas 1st 5s sta '27	96	95½
Commonwealth Power 6s '47	87	87
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	99	99
Con Coal of Mid 5s '50	86⅞	86⅞
Conn Ry & L 4½s sta '51	80	80
Consumers' Pow ctf 5s '52	86½	86½
Cuba Cane cv deb 7s '30	87⅝	87⅝
Cuba Cane deb 8s '30	93¾	93¾
Cuban-Am Sug 8s '31	106½	106½
Cuba R R 1st 5s '52	84	84
Del & Hudson ref 4s '43	83½	83¼
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	93	93
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	97⅞	97⅞
Den & Rio G 4s '36	70¼	70
Denver Gas 5s '51	85	85
Dery Corp 7s '42	77	76¾
Des M & Ft Dodge 4s '35	36	36
Detroit Ed 5s '33	100	100
Detroit Ed 6s '40	102⅞	102⅝
Detroit Un Rwys 4½s '32	87	85¼
Diamond Match 7½s '35	105	105
Donner Steel 7s '42	89	89
Du Pont 7½s '31	108⅛	108
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	104	103¾
East Cuba Sugar 7½s '37	100¼	100
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	92¼	92
Erie gen lien 4s '96	49¾	49½
Erie cv 4s A '53	52¼	52¼
Erie cv 4s B '53	52⅝	52¼
Erie cv 4s D '53	55⅜	55⅜
Erie pr lien 4s '96	58½	58
Erie 1st con 7s '30	104	104
Erie-Penn col tr 4s '51	89¾	89¾
Fed Lt 7s 1st	98	98
Francisco Sug ctf 7½s '42	101	101
Gen Elec deb 5s '52	101⅛	101
Gen Elec 3½s '42	80½	80½
Genessee River 6s '37	86	85¾
Goodrich B F ctf 6½s '47	99⅛	99
Goodyear c f 8s '41	115½	115
Great Falls Pow 5s '40	98¾	98¾
Great Nor 5½s '52	97	96½
Great Nor 7s '36	106¾	106½
Gr T Rwy of Can deb 6s '36	103¾	103⅝
Harlem River & P C 4s '54	70½	70½
Hershey Choc 6s '42	99	99
Hud & Man adj inc 5s '57	57	57
Hud & Man ref 5s '57	81½	81
Humble O & R deb 5½s '32	97½	97½
Ill Bell Tel 5s '56	93½	93½
Ill Cent clt 4s '52	80	80
Ill Cent ct 5s	99⅝	99½
Ill Cent 5½s '34	100⅜	100⅜
Indiana Stl 1st 5s '52	99⅝	99½
Int M Marine 6s '41	77½	77½
Inter R T ref 5s '66	62	61⅝
Inter R T 6s '32	60½	60
Inter R T ref 5s sta	62	61½
Inter R T 7s '32	87⅛	86
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	41⅝	41½
Int & Gt Nor 6s '52	86½	86½
Int Paper ref 5s B '47	84⅛	83¾
Iowa Central ref 4s '51	16¼	16⅛
Kan C Ft S & Mem 4s '36	74	74
Kan C Pow & L 5s '52	89	88½
Kan City Southern 3s '50	69⅞	69
Kan City So 5s '50	84⅝	84½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	80¼	80¼
Kansas Gas 6s '52	93¾	93½
Kelly-Spring Tire 8s '31	103¾	103¾
Kings Co Elev 4s st '49	73	73
Lack Steel 5s '50	89	89
Lehigh Valley 4s 2003	77½	77½
Lehigh Valley N Y 4½s '40	92⅜	92⅜
Lehigh Valley 10-yr coll 6s '28	103	103
Louis & Nash 4s '31	89⅛	89⅛
Louis & Nash 5s 2003	95⅛	95⅛
Magma Copper 7s '32	109	109
Manati Sugar 1st 7½s '42	97½	97½
Man Railway cn 4s '90	56⅛	56⅛
Market St Ry cn 5s '24	93⅛	93⅛
Market St Ry 6s '24	96⅛	96⅛
Marland Oil 7½s B '31	99⅛	99⅛
Marland Oil 8s '31	100	100
Met Edison 6s '52	98⅛	98
Midvale cv 5s '36	85½	85½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s A '51	89⅞	89⅞
Minn & St Louis 4s '49	19½	19½
Minn & St L con 5s '34	55⅛	55⅛
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	73⅝	73⅝
Mo K & T 5s A '62	77⅛	77
Mo, K & T 4s B	63½	63⅛
Mo K & T adj 5s '67	51⅛	50¾
Mo K & T 6s C '32	94⅛	94
Mo Pac gm 4s '75	50½	50
Mo Pac fd 6s '49	90	89
Montana Power 5s '43	95	94¾
Montreal Tram 5s '41	88¾	88⅛
N O T & M Ter 4s '55	73½	73½
N O T & M 5s '35	75	74½
N Y Cent 4s '42	85½	85½
N Y Cent con 4s '98	79⅞	79⅛
N Y Cent 5s Ser C 2013	95¼	94⅞
N Y Cent cv deb 6s '35	104⅜	104⅜
N Y Cent L S 3½s '98	71½	71⅛
N Y Dock 4s '51	78	78
N Y Edison 6½s '41	109⅛	109⅛
N Y Gas 4s '49	82	82
N Y N H & H 4s '56	39½	39½
NY NH & H 4s '57	29	28
N Y N H & H 6s '48	55½	55
N Y Tel 4½s '39	91	93¾
N Y Tel 6s '41	104⅜	104⅜
N Y W & B 4½s '46	38	37½
Niagara Falls P 5s '32	99⅝	99½
Norf & West 4s '96	89½	89½
Norf & West cv 6s '29	107⅛	107
Nor Am Edison 6s '52	92	91½
Nor Pac 4s '97	82¼	82½
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	92½	92½
Nor Pac 6s 2047	104	103¾
Nor States Power 5s '41	89	89
Nor States Power 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Nor-W Bell Tel 7s '41	107½	107¾
Ont Power N F 5s '43	94¾	94¾
Ore S Line 4s '29	92¼	92½
Ore & Cal 5s '27	99¼	99
Ore-Wash Ry 4s '61	79½	79
Oriental Dev 6s '53	89½	89½
Pac G & E 5s '42	89¼	89
Pac T & T fd 5s '52	90½	90⅜
Pac T & T 5s '37	96	96
Pan Am Pet Co 7s '30	103	103
Penn R R gm 4½s '65	90⅞	90¾
Penn R R 5s Ser B '68	99⅞	99¾
Penn R R 6½s '36	108¼	108⅛
Penn R R 7s '30	108½	108¼
Pere Marq 4s '56	77½	77½
Pere Marq 5s A '56	93¾	93¾
Philadelphia Co ref 6s '44	100¾	100¾
Philadelphia Co 5½s '38	83½	83½
Pierce-Arrow deb 8s '43	74	73¾
P C C & St L 5s A '70	95½	95½
Port Ry 5s '42	92¾	92½
Prod & Refin 8s '31	101¾	101¾
Prod & Refin 8s war '31	109½	109½
Pub Serv N J 5s '59	79¾	79¾
Rapid Trans 6s '58	67⅜	66¾
Reading 4s '97	87½	87
Reading 4s '97 reg	81	81
Rep I & Steel 5s '40	89¾	89¾
Rio G & W clt 4s '49	63	63
San Ant Pub Serv 6s '52	92	92
San A & Ark Pass 4s '43	71¾	71¾
Seaboard A L adj 5s '49	25	24½
Seaboard A L ref 4s '59	45½	44½
Seaboard A L 6s A '45	66¾	66¾
Seaboard A L 4s sta '50	55⅞	55½
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	99½	99½
Sheffield Farms 6½s '42	101¾	101¾
Sinclair Oil 6½s '38	88½	87½
Sinclair Oil 7s '37	93⅝	93½
Sinclair Purchasing 5½s '25	96½	96½
So Bell Tel 5s '41	94⅛	94¼
So Pac cv 4s '29	92¼	91⅞
So Pac fd 4s '55	85½	85½
So Pac Through St L 4s '50	80¼	80¼
So P R Sugar 7s '41	100¾	100¾
So Railway 4s '56	68	68
So Railway 5s '94	94⅛	94¼
So Railway 6½s '56	101¼	101
St L I M & S 4s '29	83¾	83¾
St L I M & S (R&G) 4s '33	74¼	74¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	66½	66½
St L & S F 5s B '50	80⅛	80⅛
St L & S F 5½s D '42	89¾	89½
St L & S F adj 6s '55	70½	70¼
St L & S F inc 6s '60	56⅛	56⅛
St L & S F gm 5s '31	97⅞	97¾
St L & So W 5s '52	73⅝	73½
St L & So W cn 4s '32	76	76
Stand Gas & Elec 6s '26	98¼	98¼
Standard Millings 5s '30	95¼	95¾
Syracuse Lighting 5s '54	81	81
Tenn Power 6s '47	93	92¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	90	90
Third Av adj 5s '60	45½	45½
Third Ave 4s '60	54¼	54¼
Tidewater Oil 6½s '31	102½	102⅜
Toledo Edison 7s '41	106	106
Union Bag & P 6s A '42	96½	96½
Union Elec L 5s '32	96	96
Union Pac ref 4s 2008	81½	81½
Union Pac ref 5s 2008	99⅝	99½
Union Pac 6s '28	103	102¾
Union Tank C 7s '30	103⅜	103¼
United Fuel Gas 6s '36	94⅜	94½
United Rys St L 4s '34	59⅛	59⅛
United Stores Realty 6s '42	99	98¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	85½	85
U S Steel 5s '63	101¼	101⅛
Utah Light 5s '44	82	81½
Utah Power 5s '44	88¼	88⅛
Vertientes Sug 7s '42	96½	96¼
Va-Car Chem 7s '47	87	86⅞
Wabash 1st 5s '39	95	95
Wabash 2d 5s '39	85¾	85¾
W Penn Power 5s E '63	88⅛	88
W Penn Power 6s C '58	101½	101½
West Pac 1st 5s '46	78½	78½
West Shore 4s 2361	79⅝	78⅝
West Union 4½s '50	92½	92½
West Union 6½s '50	109	108¾
Westinghouse 7s '31	107¼	107¼
Wickwire-Spencer 7s '35	52½	52½
Winchester R A 7½s '41	103½	103¼
Wilson 1st 6s '41	96	95¾
Wilson 7½s '31	96⅞	96⅞
Wisconsin Cent 4s '36	75¼	75¾
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	94	93⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Oct.10	Oct.9
3½s 1927	99.12	99.12	99.10	99.10	99.14
1st 4¼s '47	97.10	97.13	97.10	97.13	97.10
2d 4¼s '42	97.8	97.10	97.7	97.10	97.8
3d 4¼s '28	98.10	98.11	98.10	98.11	98.9
4th 4¼s '38	97.11	97.14	97.10	97.14	97.10
US 4¼s '52	98.22	98.24	98.20	98.24	98.17

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 97.3 as 97 3-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	Last High	Last Low
Anton-Jurgens Mar 6s '47	78	78
Argentine 5s '45	80¼	80½
Argentine 7s '27	101½	101⅜
Austrian Gov 7s '43	89	88¾
City Bordeaux 6s '34	79¾	79½
City Copenhagen 5½s '44	89½	89¼
City Lyons 6s '34	80½	80
City Marseilles 6s '34	79½	79¼
City Rio Janeiro 8s '46	91¾	91½
City Rio Janeiro 8s '47	91	90⅝
City Soissons 6s '36	83	83
City Tokyo 5s '52	68¼	68¼
City Zurich 8s '45	108½	108½
Dept Seine 7s '42	86	85¾
Dom Canada 5s '52	99½	99¼
Dom Canada 5½s '29	101	100⅞
Dutch E Indies 5½s '53	91⅞	91⅛
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	97	96¾
Dutch E Indies 6s '62	96½	96⅛
French Republic 7½s '41	95⅜	95⅛
French Republic 8s '45	100¼	99¾
Hu Kuang 5s '51	43½	43
Japanese 4s '31	78½	78½
Japanese 2d 4½s '25	91¾	91¾
K Belgium 6s '25	96⅞	96¾
K Belgium 7½s '45	100¼	100
K Belgium 8s '41	100⅞	100¾
K Denmark 6s '47	96½	96½
K Denmark 8s '45	108½	108½
K Italy 6½s '25	96¾	96⅝
K Netherlands 6s '72	97⅝	97⅜
K Norway 6s '52	95	94¾
K Norway 6s '43	96½	96
K Norway 8s '40	110½	110½
K Serbs Croats 8s '62	67	66½
K Sweden 6s '39	104½	104½
Paris Lyons M 6s '58	73½	73
Paulista 7s '42	95½	95½
Prague 7½s '52	76	76
Rep Bolivia 8s '47	88⅛	88⅛
Rep Chile 8s '26	103¼	103¼
Rep Chile 7s '42	95⅞	95
Rep Chile 8s '41	104	103⅞
Rep Chile 8s '46	104	103¾
Rep Colombia 6½s '27	92½	91⅞
Rep Czechoslovakia 8s '51	93¾	93¾
Rep Cuba 5½s	91⅛	91⅛
Rep Haiti 6s '52	92¾	92⅝
S Queensland 7s '41	107¼	107¼
S Rio G du Sul 8s '46	96	96
S Sao Paulo 8s '36	99	98¾
Swiss Conf 8s '40	112	111½
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '29	112	111⅞
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '37	101⅛	101¼
U S Brazil C R R 7s '52	79	78½
U S Brazil 7½s '52	99¾	99¾
U S Brazil 8s '41	94	93⅞

INSURANCE

Reinsurance and Excess Lines
Brokers Correspondence Solicited

FIDELITY LLOYDS OF AMERICA
Union Bank Bldg. Houston, Texas

The Edison Electric Illuminating COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 138

A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent has been declared, payable November 1, 1923, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 15, 1923.

T. K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, October 4, 1923.

Carefully Selected Bonds

Kimball, Russell & Co.

Tel. Main 7051 31 Milk Street BOSTON

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
100	Am Thread Co pf	4	4	4
800	Bridgeport Mach	10¼	10⅛	10¼
100	Brit Int Corp B	14	14	14
500	Brooklyn City RR	11¾	11⅞	11¾
100	Centrifugal C I Pipe	21	21	21
300	Curtiss Aero ctfs	9½	9½	9½
200	Del L & W Coal	10	10	10
200	Durant Mot	26½	26	26
10	Elec Bond & Sh pf	96¼	96¼	96¼
10	Ford Mot Canada	435	435	435
340	Gillette Saf Raz	268	261	268
600	Glen Alden Coal	72¼	71⅜	72¼
100	Goodyear Tire	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Hudson Co pf	16⅜	16	16⅜
100	Mesabi Iron	6	6	6
100	Nat Supply Co	60	60	60
100	New York Trans	30½	30¼	30½
200	Radio Corp	3	2⅞	3
100	do pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
700	Reading rts w i	22½	22⅛	22⅛
200	Rosenbm Grain pf	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝
100	Stutz Mot	12⅛	12¼	12¼
800	Univ Pipe & Rad	17	16½	16½
200	do pf	58	57½	57½
100	Yellow Taxi C NY	123¼	123⅛	123⅛
100	Gleasonite Prod	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
100	Hartman Corp WI	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
100	Int Concrete Indus	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Kresge Dept Stores	35¾	35½	35¼
100	McCrory Stores B	70	70	70

STANDARD OILS

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
200	Atlantic Lobos	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Buckeye P L	79¾	79	79
200	Humble Oil	31	31	31
80	Indiana P L	90⅛	89	89
100	Inter Pet	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
500	Ohio Oil	56	55½	56
100	Penn Mex Fuel	19	19	19
80	Prairie Oil & Gas	167	165¼	165¼
180	Prairie P L	99¼	98⅝	99¼
40	Southern P L	93¼	93¼	93¼
13500	S O of Ind	54⅞	54¼	54½
100	do of Ky	91	91	91
400	do of N Y	41¾	41½	41½
5600	Vacuum Oil	50⅛	49¾	50

INDEPENDENT OILS

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
2100	Ark Nat Gas	5¼	5¼	5¼
170	Cities Service	130	128¼	128½
100	do B ctfs	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
200	do pf	67½	67⅛	67½
1000	do scrip	79	79	79
1000	do cash scrip	70	70	70
100	Gulf Oil	54⅝	50¾	50¾
3600	Mutual Oil ctf	9	8⅞	8⅞
100	New Bradford	4½	4½	4½
100	Pennok Oil	11¼	11¼	11¼
900	Royal Canadian	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
100	Salt Creek	19	19	19
1500	Seaboard O & G	1	1	1
6300	So States Oil	15	14⅝	15
100	Oklahoma Nat Gas	21	21	21

MINING

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
200	Cresson Gold	2¾	3⅛	2¾
100	New Cornelia	17	17	17
300	Unity Gold	3	3	3

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
4	Alum 7s 1933	106½	106¼	106½
10	Amer Cotton Oil 6s	99	99	99
1	Amer Gas & Elec pf	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Anaconda Cop 6s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Anglo Amer O 7½s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
20	Armour & Co 5½s	89½	89¼	89⅜
1	Atl Gulf & W I 5s	46½	46¼	46¼
2	Beaver Board 8s	73	73	73
1	Beth Steel 7s 1935	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Can Nat Ry Eq 7s	107½	107½	107½
2	Cent Steel 8s	107½	107½	107½
1	Charcoal Iron 8s	90	90	90
8	Clt Svc 7s C	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
7	Col Graph 8s	20	20	20
10	Col Gr 8s part ctf	19	19	19
1	Cons Gas Balt 5½s	97½	97½	97½
2	Con Gas Balt 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Det City Gas 6s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
10	Dunlap T & R 7s	94	94	94
3	Fed Sug 6s 1933	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Fisher Body 6s 1928	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	General Pet 6s	94	94	94
5	Gulf Oil 5s	94½	94½	94½
1	Manitoba 7s	99	99	99
1	Manitoba 7s ww	100	100	100
10	New Orl Pub Svc 5s	84	83¾	83¾
3	Pub Svc G & E 6s	95¾	95⅞	95¾
3	SO NY 7s 1925	102½	102½	102½
1	SO NY 7s 1926 N	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	do 7s 1927	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	do 7s 1928	104½	104½	104½
2	do 7s 1929	106	106	106
1	do 7s 1930	106	106	106
4	do 7s 1931	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3	do 6½s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Swift & Co 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾
4	Tidal Osage 7s	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Vacuum Oil 7s	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Kan C Term 5½s wi	99½	99½	99½

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
11	Argentine 6s wi	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4	King Netherlnds 6s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
8	Mexico Gov 6s	55	54⅞	55
2	Mexico Gov 3s	9¼	9¼	9¼
37	Swiss 5s wi	97	97	97
14	US Mex 4s	34	33⅞	34

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)
(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	28.05	28.05	27.80	27.93	27.86
Dec.	27.57	27.78	27.45	27.74	27.51
Jan.	26.92	27.23	26.83	27.15	26.94
Mar.	26.93	27.29	26.86	27.24	26.97
May	26.95	27.30	26.86	27.25	26.95
July	26.35	26.72	26.32	26.70	26.33

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	15.84	15.85	15.62	15.68	15.69
Dec.	15.34	15.34	14.23	15.23	15.17
Jan.	15.17	15.18	15.03	15.09	15.02
Mar.	14.95	14.95	14.82	14.89	14.80
May	14.75	14.75	14.67	14.70	14.60
July	14.41	14.43	14.39	14.39	14.28
Aug.	13.99	13.99	13.99	13.99	13.88

Spots 16.26d., up 5 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales, 5000 bales.

The Southern Pacific road is making inquiries for 18,000 freight cars and 60 locomotives.

How John Brown Is Becoming Well Off

THE story of Brown, let's call him that, should be an inspiration to those who are willing to practice a little restraint in spending and to invest their savings prudently.

Brown is married, has two children and never has earned more than $5,000 per annum. For many years his salary was $3,000.

Nine years ago he purchased his first Hodson Bond with $500 he had saved during the previous year. *This $500 bond to date has paid him back $485 in interest and profit sharing* and he still has 61 interest coupons and 15 years of profit sharing ahead on this security. He has re-invested the income from the original bond and in addition has bought a $500 bond each year.

Brown is now 32 years old. If he maintains his present schedule, he will have accumulated about $30,000 when he is 60 years old.

You, too, no matter what your age or circumstances, may easily start to accumulate a tidy fortune by purchasing Hodson Bonds which are held by over 7,000 discriminating investors in practically every state and 10 foreign countries.

Use coupon below—today—for booklet describing Hodson Bonds and showing why they are desirable.

Clarence Hodson & Co
ESTABLISHED 1893 — INC
SPECIALIZE IN SOUND BONDS YIELDING ABOVE THE AVERAGE
135 Broadway New York
Send me Booklet SM-217

Name ....
Address ....

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct. 10	Last Oct. 9
Am Can	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Am Sugar pf	101½	101½	100½	100½	101
Am T & T	123⅝	123⅝	123⅜	123⅜	123¾
Am Woolen	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	70½
Am Wool pf	101¼	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	101
Amoskeag	68½	69½	68½	69½	69
Anaconda	36⅛	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	38⅛
Bos Elec	77¼	77½	77¼	77½	77½
Bos El 2 pf	98	98	98	98	97
Bos & Albany	146	146	145	145	147
Bos & M pf D	26	26	25	25	..
Cal & Ariz	47	47	46⅞	46¾	47
Cal & Hecla	19⅜	19½	19	19¼	19
Carson Hill	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
C H Notes	97	97	97	97	97
Chic Jct pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Connor J T	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
Cop Range	25½	25½	25⅛	25⅜	25
Eastern S S	80½	80½	80½	80½	81½
E Bos Land	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
E Mass Ry	23	23	23	23	23
E Mass pf A	33½	35½	35½	35½	..
Edison Elec	160¾	160½	159	160	161
Franklin	1	1	1	1	.90
Gen Elec Sp	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
Island Creek	102	102	102	102	102½
La Salle	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
Mass Gas	80½	80½	80½	80½	81
Mass Gas pf	68	68	68	68	68
Mex Invest	5	5	5	5	5
Mohawk	37	37¾	37	37¼	38
N E Tel	117	117	117	117	117
New River pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	..
Nippising	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Quincy Min	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	..
Shannon	.50	.50	.50	.50	.45
St Mary Lnd	33	33	32	32½	32
Sup & Boston	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
Swift & Co	101½	101¾	101½	101¾	101
Torrington	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	45
Trinity	.21	.28	.21	.28	.25
Un Shoe	35¼	35¼	35	35	35
Un Shoe pf	26	26½	25¾	26½	26¼
US Smelt pf	40	40	40	40	40
US Steel	86⅞	87¼	86⅞	87⅛	87
Utah Apex	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
Utah Metals	.60	.65	.60	.65	..
Ventura Oil	24¼	25¼	24¼	25¼	24½
Waldorf Sys	16	16	15⅞	16	16⅛
Walworth	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
Warren B	29	29	29	29	29
Warren B pfl	35	35½	35	35½	..
Warren B 2pf	35	35	35	35	..
Wolverine	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛

BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct. 10	Last Oct. 9
Lib 2d 4¼s	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2
3d 4¼s	98.2	98.11	98.2	98.11	98.11
4th 4¼s	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	....
Atl Gulf 5s	46	46	46	46	46
Chic Jct 4s	80	80	80	80	..
Swift 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96½

BOSTON CURB

Quotations to 2 p. m.

	High	Low	Last
Ahumada	.5	.5	.5
Boston Ely	.25	.25	.25
Champion	.20	.18	.20
Crystal Cop	.65	.64	.64
Eureka	.09	.09	.09
Erupcion	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Gold Road	.11	.09	.09
Paymaster	28	27	28
United Verde Ext	28	28	28
Verde Central Copper	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
Verde Mines	.44	.42	.43

HENDEE CONCERN 1923 FISCAL YEAR DISPLAYS GAINS

For the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1923, the Hendee Manufacturing Company reports operating profits of $399,875. After depreciation and the year's dividend of 7 per cent on $1,000,000 preferred stock, the final net profit amounted to $137,737. This is equivalent to $1.37 a share on the 100,000 shares of common stock and compares with a final deficit of $1,343,238 in the 1922 fiscal year, and a deficit of $982,078 in the 1921 fiscal period.

The income account for the year ended Aug. 31, 1923, compares:

	1923	1922
Sales	$4,687,797	$3,097,480
Costs and exp	4,287,921	*4,370,718
Oper profit	399,875	†1,273,238
Preferred divs	70,000	70,000
Depreciation	192,138	......
Profit	137,737	†1,343,238
P and l surplus	1,073,929	936,192

*Includes loss on sale of holdings in the Harley Company.
†Deficit.

The balance sheet as of Aug. 31, 1923, shows current assets of $2,096,535, compared with $2,049,594 on the similar date in 1922; current liabilities $286,990, compared with $648,035; working capital $1,809,545, compared with $1,401,559.

ORE SHIPMENTS DECLINE

DULUTH, Oct. 10—As a result of unfavorable weather, iron ore shipments from Lake Superior docks in September decreased 1,200,000 tons in August to 9,905,651 tons. Shipments in September, 1922, totaled 6,801,209 tons.

The 8 Differences Between Safe and Unsafe Bonds

THERE are 8 requirements that every bond must have to insure the safety of the investor's funds.

If a bond will pass every one of these 8 tests it may be identified as presenting the maximum of safety to the investor. If a bond will not pass one or more of these tests, it is lacking in the elements of safety that every conservative investor should insist upon.

These are the differences between safe and unsafe investments—the elements that characterize the difference between the successful and haphazard investing of funds.

Every Forman Bond has passed fully these 8 tests. Absolute proof of the safety of Forman Bonds is the successful handling of the funds of thousands of investors over a period of 38 years without the loss of one cent to any customer.

Out of this long and successful experience we have published an interesting booklet "How To Select Safe Bonds" which tells how to make the 8 tests that prove the safety of every investment. Every investor, large or small, should have a copy of this booklet. With it you will not only be able to test the safety of every investment scientifically, but you will be enabled to secure a larger income without any sacrifice of safety.

YOURS—FREE MAIL THIS COUPON

We have a limited edition of this book. It will be mailed only to those who ask for copies on the request blank below. Fill in, tear out and mail today.

GEORGE M. FORMAN & CO.
105 W. MONROE ST. CHICAGO
38 Years Without Loss to a Customer

George M. Forman & Co.
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Chicago, Ill.
Please mail me without cost or obligation a copy of your booklet "How to Select Safe Bonds." No solicitor is to call on me.

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Address ....
City .... State ....

MORE ACTIVITY IN WOOL FOLLOWING LAST WEEK'S LULL

Exports Increasing — Argentine Grades Higher—Dull Business in Worsted Mills

More business in the wool market has followed the lull of a week ago. Some demand is in evidence from week to week for export account, supplementing the inquiries and demand of the home trade. It is possible that the exportation of wool, which gradually is reaching sizeable proportions, is beginning to have its effect upon the manufacturers; certainly some of them have begun to take notice of the export movement and to inform themselves seriously as to its extent.

Exportations last week were fairly heavy again, approximating three-quarters of 1,000,000 pounds, while in the week before, they amounted to 1,500,000 pounds and in the last month they have averaged close to 1,000,000 pounds a week for Boston alone. The export movement has been more or less continuous since the last of April, and in the period since that time, well-nigh six months, the exports for the entire country have approximate 3,000,000 pounds a month on the average, including the sales completed but not yet shipped.

As previously noted, this quantity of wool is not especially important in itself, when it is considered that the an-however very unusual for this country averages under normal conditions close to 600,000,000 pounds a year. It is, however, very unusual for this country to export any wool abroad and only argues the weakness of the market here, and the strength, relatively, of the foreign markets.

Argentine Wools Show Gain

It is a fact, however, that there has been some appreciation in the wool market during the last month for certain descriptions, more especially the lower qualities and some of the medium grades of wool. Following the recent heavy movement of Argentine Lincolns for export, the price of these wools has been advanced slightly. Some wools were sold as low as 17 cents for fairly good packing. Then, something over a week ago, 1000 bales of Argentine 5s were sold at 10d., delivered, in Bradford, or about 17.80 cents, net cash here, in bond. Since then, some Argentine Lincolns have been sold as high as 18½ cents.

There has been some call for Argentine 4s at 22 cents; some Montevideo 3s at 29 cents and some Montevideo 50s (2s) at 32@34c, which prices all are below replacement values to the extent of at least two cents a pound in the grease and in some instances more. Wools of this type, however, have shown rather greater strength, except, perhaps, for the Montevideo 2s.

There has been decided appreciation in medium to low scoured wools, including B lambs and low Argentine second clip wools and similar. Some of the Argentine second clip 4s and 5s, which were sold in the market a month ago at about 45 cents, have been advanced to 50@55c, depending upon the wool. Choice fine stapled wools today are fairly firm, but there has been some easing in some of the French combing fine and fine medium domestic wools.

Goods Situation Unchanged

Sales of 13 months' Texas of the Kerrville type have been made this week at $1.20, clean basis, say 48@49 cents in the grease, or thereabouts, the wools being of exceptionally light shrinkage.

There have been sales of fine and fine medium Utah wools at about $1.18 @1.20 and some fine and fine medium New Mexican wools have been sold somewhere in the clean range of $1.10@1.15, according to the wool.

Sales of 1000 bales and 500 bales of Cape greasy wools are reported for export, presumably at about $1, clean basis, net in bond for 10 to 12 months' wools.

Little change is reported in the goods situation. The worsted mills still report dull business, while the woolen and knitting manufacturers are fairly well engaged. In fact, business at the worsted mills is tapering off slowly. The rug manufacturers had a good clearance of their products at the auctions last week, realizing about $6,140,000, compared with an expected return of about $5,000,000. Prices for the coming season have been revised by the leading manufacturer of carpets downward to the extent of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sydney Resumes Sales

Sales have been resumed in Sydney, Australia, this week and prices have ruled fairly steady on the whole. Good wools especially have ruled firm, although the offering at Sydney has contained a rather large proportion of the less attractive, burry wools, and these have sometimes been in favor of the buyer this last week.

France continues to be the big buyer. A sale is scheduled to be held in Adelaide, commencing Oct. 12, when 25,000 bales will be offered. Local brokers predict a better demand for these wools from the Yorkshire contingent with continuing interest on the part of the French buyers. America still is watching the game more or less from the side lines.

Prices quoted from the River Plate and from South Africa are invariably above the parity of this market. Best 12-months wools in South Africa are quoted at about $1.14, clean basis, in bond here, which would mean $1.45, duty paid, or as much as can be obtained for good combing 64-70s Australian. Offerings from Montevideo and Buenos Aires are from 2c to 5c a pound in the grease higher than similar grades of wool will bring in this market today, so that there is little inducement for the importer here to operate abroad.

Shearing is progressing steadily in the southwest, and some buying is reported at 35@40c for the best lots of fall Texas. The big accumulations, usually sold at sealed bid sale, have not yet been offered; in fact, they are being gathered rather slowly. Some fall mohair has been sold at prices ranging from 40c to 50c.

FORD CO. BUYS GUAGE CONCERN

DETROIT, Oct. 10—The Ford Motor Company has purchased holdings of the Johannson Gauge Company of Sweden, with an American branch at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., it was learned today at the company's offices here. The Johannson company manufactures precision instruments.

Officials refused to tell what plans the Ford company may have in connection with the Johannson plants.

BRASS PRODUCTS CHEAPER

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—The American Brass Company has made a price reduction of ½ cent a pound in all brass and copper products. The reduction is in line with the lower price of copper metal.

New Issue

An Especially Attractive Tax Free Security

$70,000

Henderson County, Texas

6% Funding Warrants

Dated April 14, 1923. Denomination $1000

Legality approved by W. M. Harris, Dallas, Texas

Principal and semi-annual interest (April 15th and October 15th), payable at the Hanover National Bank, New York City, First Coupon due April 15, 1924.

Exempt from Federal Income Taxes

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Estimated actual value of taxable property	$30,000,000
Assessed valuation	9,506,360
Total indebtedness, including this issue	255,500

Net debt less than 3% of assessed valuation.

Population.................29,370

HENDERSON COUNTY is situated in east Texas, between the Trinity and Neches Rivers, about fifty miles southeast of Dallas. The county was created in 1846. It is served by the St. Louis & Southwestern and the Texas & New Orleans Railroads, affording excellent transportation facilities.

Diversified farming is generally practiced, cotton and corn being the principal crops. A large acreage is devoted to sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar cane, melons and truck. Peaches are the leading horticultural crop and other fruits are raised in paying quantities. The live stock industry is carried on in connection with farming.

This issue is an obligation of the entire County; all of the taxable property in said County subject to the levy of a tax to pay the same, and a tax has been levied on all of the taxable property for payment of principal and interest.

Various maturities 1929 to 1939

Price 100 and interest, to yield 6%

Descriptive circular upon request.

E. R. DIGGS & CO.

Incorporated.

Investment Securities

111 Broadway New York

This information is not guaranteed, but is the information upon which we have acted in the purchase of these bonds.

MASSACHUSETTS TAX EXEMPT BONDS

	Net
BOSTON Coupon 4¼'s July, 1968	4.10
BURLINGTON Coupon 4½'s July, 1934-40	4.10
EVERETT Coupon 4's July, 1936	4.05
EVERETT Coupon 4¼'s, July, 1936-40	4.05
LAWRENCE Coupon 4½'s Sept., 1931-36	4.20-4.15
MASS., COMM. OF, Reg. 4½'s Sept., 1925	4.20
MIDDLESEX, COUNTY OF, Coupon 4¼'s Var.	4.15-4.05

BOND DEPARTMENT

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

52 Temple Place 17 Court Street 222 Boylston Street

BOSTON

Members of Federal Reserve System

SHORT INTEREST IS STILL LARGE

Borrowing Demand for Stocks Shows Signs of Increasing—Public Continues Wary

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Indications point to the fact that the short interest in the stock market has suffered no diminution, despite the short and sharp rise of last week. A canvass of leading firms loaning stocks shows that the borrowing demand for certain issues under attack has increased in some instances by 25 per cent.

A week ago, the short interest was estimated at 2,000,000 shares. Many houses report possibilities of more potential buying today than they have enjoyed in a year. The short position in American Woolen, Studebaker, Baldwin and some of the steel issues is understood to be larger now than on Oct. 2, when attention was first called to the weak technical position of the shorts.

The public did not take an important hand in the advance earlier in the year. That is perhaps the reason why so many pools came to grief. A great part of the public has been wary, hanging off in the hope of buying stocks cheaper. Some of the commission houses report that they are carrying very few stocks for clients, but that "buying for cash" has increased considerably in issues which are showing good earnings.

Brokers' loans were not increased by the slight rally last week and still stand at $1,375,000,000, compared with $1,400,000,000 at the end of September and $2,000,000,000 in February.

The amount of stock sold to establish losses for tax purposes is always much exaggerated, and this year it is a fact that this has largely taken the form of switching, selling stock of one company and buying that of another.

There is a lot of discriminatory selling and purchasing going on. The street is expecting lower prices for certain issues and higher prices for others, owing to its own peculiar sentiments and predictions in regard to the immediate movement of general business.

There are many who have registered losses in steels, motors, oils and textiles and have in turn purchased cans, biscuits, sugars and utilities. The market trend has shown something of this sort going on.

Stocks of the latter group are either at the highs of the year or near to them, while in the former group declines range from 10 to 40 points. The following table of some of the leaders among such issues is of interest:

	High, 1923	Low, 1923	Tuesday's close
U S Steel	109⅝	85½	87⅛
Bethlehem Steel	70	41¾	48
Chandler	76	45	46¾
Studebaker	126⅝	93⅝	96
Cosden	62¼	22⅜	25¼
Producers & Refiners	58⅛	20½	23⅞
Standard Oil of Cal	68⅜	47⅛	51⅝
American Woolen	109⅝	69½	70⅞

On the other hand, the picture is reversed in the following groups:

	High, 1923	Low, 1923	Current price
American Can	106	73½	90½
Continental Can	55½	42⅞	47⅞
National Biscuit	48½	38	46⅜
Cuban-American Sugar	37⅞	23	30½
Punta Alegre	68¼	41⅞	56¼
American Tel & Tel	125½	119⅛	123⅝
Consolidated Gas	69⅝	56⅝	61

The loan crowd demand for American Woolen is increasing steadily. It was very large a week ago, and today it is 25 per cent larger. The same can be said of Studebaker.

Shorts in the oil group have been trying to cover under weakness of other issues and undoubtedly some of the bear operators have been selling one line of stock in an effort to cover another.

WHEAT MARKET MOVES UPWARD IN CHICAGO TODAY

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—With the government crop report regarding wheat construed as "bullish," the wheat market here showed a renewed upward tendency today during the early dealings.

The opening, which varied from ⅜c lower to ¼c@⅜c up, with December $1.07¾@1.07⅞, and May $1.12@1.12⅛c, was followed by a slight sag, and then by a moderate general advance.

After opening ⅛c to ¼@⅜c lower, December 74½@74¾c, the corn market sagged a little further and then scored slight gains.

Oats started unchanged to ⅛@¼c off, December 42¾@42⅞c, and later advanced a trifle above yesterday's finish.

Provisions were firm.

LONDON BANKERS ARE CONFIDENT OVER SITUATION

LONDON, Oct. 10—Local bankers showed confidence in the investment outlook here today, although there are several colonial loans impending. It is generally believed they will be easily taken up, due to an accumulation of cash because of slow trade conditions and large American balances here.

Markets on the stock exchange today were cheerful in spots. Rio Tintos was 32¾; Hudson's Bay 5⅞. Oils were unsettled. Royal Dutch was 28¾, Shell Transport 3¼, and Mexican Eagle 1 1-16. Rubber issues were dull.

Argentine rails moved up sharply. French loans advanced on the improvement in the franc.

Kaffirs were colorless. Industrials on the whole were irregularly easier.

GOLD STOCKS EXPAND AGAIN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—The gold stock of the United States made a further increase of $26,413,913 during September to $4,135,466,456 on Oct. 1. This is again a new high, and September marked the thirty-seventh consecutive month in which an increase over the preceding month was reported. The increase since Jan. 1 totals $201,990,841, with consistently large gains in the last five months.

WELSH COAL CARGO

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Burns Brothers has received the last cargo of Welsh anthracite ordered before the settlement of the anthracite suspension, and is discharging it for sale in New York. More would have been ordered had the shutdown lasted longer, but the price works a disadvantage in handling in competition with Pennsylvania coal.

NEW UTILITY CONCERN BONDS

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10—The Ohio Public Utility Commission has authorized the Ohio Power Company to issue $8,000,000 6 per cent bonds, the proceeds to be used for the completion of a plant at Philo, O., new transmission lines and substations.

COPPER METAL WEAKER

There was further weakness Tuesday in the copper metal market, which closed with electrolytic quoted 12⅞@13 cents in Boston.

New Issue

$10,000,000

Kansas City Terminal Railway Company

Three-Year 5½% Secured Gold Notes

Total Authorized Issue

TO BE SECURED BY DEPOSIT WITH THE TRUSTEE OF $13,783,000 KANSAS CITY TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 4% GOLD BONDS, DUE 1960

Issuance of these Notes is subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

To be dated November 15, 1923 To mature November 15, 1926

Interest payable May 15 and November 15 at the offices of Lee, Higginson & Co. in Boston, New York, or Chicago, or at Illinois Merchants Trust Company, Chicago, without deduction for Federal Income Taxes now or hereafter deductible at the source, not in excess of 2%. Coupon Notes in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal. Callable as a whole or in amounts of not less than $1,000,000 par value on any interest payment date on thirty days' published notice at 101½ and accrued interest on or prior to November 15, 1924, thereafter at 101 and accrued interest on or prior to November 15, 1925, and at 100½ and accrued interest on May 15, 1926.

ILLINOIS MERCHANTS TRUST COMPANY, CHICAGO, TRUSTEE.

Funded Debt

(Upon completion of this financing)	Outstanding in Hands of Public
First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due January 1, 1960, (Closed Mortgage, $50,000,000 authorized and issued*),	$33,092,000
Three-Year 5½% Secured Gold Notes, due November 15, 1926 (this issue),	10,000,000
Ten-Year 6% Secured Gold Notes, due July 1, 1931,	2,000,000
Fifteen-Year 6% Equipment Gold Notes, due January 15, 1924-1935,	150,000
Five-Year 6% Note, due June 28, 1926,	580,000
Five-Year 5% Mortgage Secured Note, due November 12, 1923,	516,840

*Of which $16,908,000 Bonds are pledged to secure the 6½% Gold Notes due July 1, 1931, and these 5½% Gold Notes.

From his letter, describing the Kansas City Terminal Railway Company and these Notes, W. M. Corbett, Esq., President, further summarizes as follows:

These Notes are to be a direct obligation of the Kansas City Terminal Railway Co., secured by deposit of $13,783,000 Kansas City Terminal Railway Company First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due January 1, 1960, the Bonds being thus pledged at approximately 72½.

Each of the railway companies owning the capital stock of the Terminal Company and using its facilities (among which are the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railway Co.; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.; and the Union Pacific Railroad Co.) covenants unconditionally to pay an equal amount of the principal aand interest of the First Mortgage Bonds; and agrees also to pay its share of the total expense of operation and maintenance of the Terminal, proportionate to its use thereof. The entire capital stock of the Terminal Company is owned by the proprietary railroad companies using the Terminal.

Should any one or more of the proprietary railway companies default on this obligation to pay principal and interest, the remaining companies must make up all deficiencies ratably, and any defaulting company may be excluded from use of the Terminal facilities.

Combined surplus income of the proprietary companies after payment of their entire fixed charges, as shown by their annual reports for the year ended December 31, 1922, was more than $85,000,000, and as now indicated will substantially exceed this amount in 1923.

The First Mortgage Bonds are further secured by an absolute first mortgage on all of the property, rights, and franchises of the Kansas City Terminal Railway Company except property costing approximately $516,840 against which there is a purchase money note, and 5 locomotives against which $150,000 equipment notes are outstanding.

Kansas City Terminal Railway Company properties comprise one of the most notable and successful railway terminals in the United States. In addition to the Union Passenger Station, with ultimate capacity for accommodating 52 trains simultaneously, they include a complete belt line connecting all railroads entering the city, industrial tracks, local freight stations, passenger, freight, and switching yards, roundhouses, shops, locomotives, service cars, and other equipment. Total mileage operated comprises 172 miles of track, of which about 148¼ miles are owned.

We Recommend these Notes for Investment

PRICE 99¼ TO YIELD OVER 5¾%

Less discount at the rate of 5½% per annum to November 15, 1923

Temporary bearer receipts will be delivered on or about October 22, 1923, exchangeable for definitive Notes. Notes offered when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to approval of all legal details by our counsel, Messrs. Isham, Lincoln and Beale, Chicago; and to approval of their issuance by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Missouri Public Service Commission.

J. P. MORGAN & CO. **LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.**

ILLINOIS MERCHANTS TRUST CO. **DILLON, READ & CO.**

The statements contained in this advertisement, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliable.

Boston.

As the above Bonds have been sold this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NORTH DAKOTA'S FLOUR MILL LOSS

State-Owned Business Has Deficit From Operations

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 10 (Special)—North Dakota's state-owned flour mill and elevator at Grand Forks, in which $3,000,000 was invested, had a deficit of $230,346 in the nine-month period from Oct. 23, 1922, to July 31, 1923, according to the first public audit of the mill made since it began operation. The loss represents an operating deficit of 48 cents on each barrel of flour produced and sold, and interest charges upon the investment.

The flour mill, which became a political issue in the State when construction was begun by the State under the Nonpartisan League administration, has jumped into the political limelight again with the issuance of the audit report.

Friends of state ownership maintain that the loss is to be expected in the first year's operations and predict that it will in future show a substantial profit for the State.

Opponents of state ownership maintain with equal vigor that the loss sustained follows the loss in the Bank of North Dakota, the Drake flour mill and the State Home Building Association in true sequence, and have renewed agitation against further excursions of the State into the field of private business.

CAST IRON PIPE'S DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Directors of the United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry concern, at their meeting Oct. 25, are not likely to take any action with respect to a disbursement of the junior shares, it is said. Indications are that consideration will be given to the declaration of an extra dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, which would bring disbursements for the full year to 7 per cent.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

Strength of Common Raises Talk of Disbursement—Would Help in New Financing

The chief topic of interest on Southern Railway is the possibility of inauguration of dividends on the common stock. An argument in favor of this possibility is that with the common stock on a dividend basis the bonds of the company in a few years would become legal investments for savings banks. This would help the company's credit in the flotation of new bonds.

By 1931 Southern will have an aggregate of $36,080,500 bonds coming due either of the parent company or subsidiaries. Of this total more than $26,000,000 mature by 1927.

The last financing that Southern did was the sale of $30,000,000 development and general mortgage 6½ per cent bonds; $25,000,000 of the proceeds were used to retire short-term 6 per cent notes.

The great bulk of the bonds coming due by 1931 bear an interest rate not higher than 5 per cent, but only one issue, $1,025,000 Washington, Ohio & Western, carries a 4 per cent rate.

Thus, in refinancing, Southern will not be confronted with the problem of Baltimore & Ohio, which has a large amount of near maturities paying as low as 3½ per cent, that must be refunded at a somewhat higher rate.

That Southern was obliged to pay 6½ per cent for its last financing was due more to the high rates for money in general and also the fact that the railroads were just recovering from the effects of the war traffic and Government management. The company is well back to its pre-war efficiency with earnings showing substantial development.

Dividends on the common stock, therefore, would place the company in a much better credit position for future financing.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADINGS EXCEED PREVIOUS RECORDS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—The volume of revenue freight loaded on American railroads again exceeded all previous records during the week ended Sept. 29 when, according to the American Railway Association, the total reached 1,097,274 cars. This was 4707 cars more than the previous high record for the week ended Sept. 1 and 119,483 more than for the corresponding week last year.

Except for grain and grain products, increases were shown in the loading of all commodities as compared with figures for the corresponding week of 1921 and 1922. Despite the record number of cars loaded, the association reported 41,000 surplus freight cars in good repair, on Sept. 30.

MONTGOMERY WARD HEAD OPTIMISTIC

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—Christmas business of mail-order houses this year will be as great as last year, when records were broken in many lines, according to the October Research Bulletin of Montgomery Ward & Co. President Merceles says:

"Prices apparently will soon become stabilized. Sales are on the increase, and many factories are increasing output. General business is prepared to go forward again. It is my opinion that the rest of this year business will continue on an even keel, with improving sales and reasonable profits. I look for a renewal of sane prosperity."

ASSETS OF JONES & BAKER EXCEED KNOWN LIABILITIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—An actual excess of assets over liabilities has been shown in the accounting schedules of Jones & Baker, the big curb brokerage house that went into bankruptcy on May 31, just as accountants were to begin an official audit of the books. The schedules were filed in the federal court.

According to the schedules the assets as of May 31 are $3,796,701, and the liabilities $3,765,960. The 9186 customers have claims amounting to $3,656,852, various brokers claim $34,390, and there is due miscellaneous creditors $59,311.

Cash on deposit is shown as $598,031, value of securities held as $2,948,872. Among the assets is an item of $150,000 in the new Finance Corporation, a Jones & Baker subsidiary. The partnership consisted of William R. Jones and Jackson B. Sells. They have never been adjudged bankrupt, as the time for adjudication has been extended from time to time, and now runs to Nov. 8.

At the time of the appointment of a receiver both members of the firm maintained that they were solvent and that they would be able to pay off all accounts and creditors at 100 cents on the dollar.

In addition to the main office at 50 Broad Street the firm maintains branch offices at Madison Avenue and Forty-Second Street, this city, and in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

BEET SUGAR DIVIDEND TALK

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Although Wall Street has already begun to discuss possible dividends on the American Beet Sugar Company's $15,000,000 common stock in 1924, this obviously is premature. The company's fiscal year ends March 31, 1924. The beets are not yet harvested, from which a large part of the profits for dividends must be made.

SUCCESS OF BIG CANADIAN LOAN CAUSES OPTIMISM

Proves Ability to Finance Needs in Home Market—Ontario Bank Deposits Up

OTTAWA, Oct. 10 (Special)—The remarkable success of the Canadian Government's refunding loan, which was closed when subscriptions had reached the $200,000,000 mark, has been the subject of chief interest during the last week in Canadian financial and business circles generally. This loan is by far the largest ever raised internally for purely peace purposes by any British Dominion.

During the war period Canada raised through domestic loans about $2,000,000,000, an admittedly notable achievement; but many good judges knowing that this huge sum had been secured largely through the stimulus of a fervent patriotism, were of the opinion that when it came to refunding some of these war loans, recourse would have to be made largely to New York.

It is possible that the Government may find it advantageous to go there from time to time for money; but the success of the recent loan has demonstrated that, for the most part, the Government's financial requirements can be pretty well met at home.

Exports Are Greater

During the 12 months ended August exports were $221,000,000 greater than during the preceding period. Of the $1,000,000,000 worth of products exported, $800,000,000 went to the United States and to the United Kingdom, and another $70,000,000 to other portions of the British Empire.

There are very few countries whose export trade is in such good condition, and whose outlook in this respect is so good. The fact that nearly 90 per cent of Canada's exports are to countries so well able to buy, explains why her export trade increases while that of many other countries remains comparatively stationary.

As a factor in the business situation the loan came at a very opportune time. Heavy taxation, which undoubtedly has eaten deeply into business, had given rise to a tendency to strong criticism that was harmful. A campaign showing up the unfavorable side of things, and quite ignoring the other side, was launched in certain influential press circles. But the success of the loan, the big western grain crop, heavy immigration and expanding exports, have silenced the pessimists, and supplied the needed evidence to prove conclusively that the country is in good shape.

Banking Condition

The report of the curator of the Home Bank showing total liabilities exceeding assets by $5,000,000 was pretty well discounted by previous announcements. A much better indication of the banking situation of today is to be seen in the report of the Bank of Commerce that examination had shown the assets of the Bank of Hamilton to be in first-class condition, and that the merger of the two institutions would be effected on the basis of an exchange of one share of Hamilton for one of Commerce stock.

Deposits in the Ontario savings branches are increasing so rapidly that it is probable the system, instead of being abolished, as had been thought probable, following a change in government, may be extended. The marked increase in deposits now totaling $11,000,000 is considered to be an evidence that the public wants the system. Public confidence in it is the stronger because it is backed by the Ontario Government.

The liquidation that overtook the pulp and paper industry in 1921 has not yet run its course, this being evident from the appointment of receivership for the Dryden Company, one of the smaller concerns. The story of its difficulties is similar to that of Riordon, Western Canada Pulp, and Whalen. The chemical pulp market has been depressed for nearly three years. The indications earlier in the year, that it might undergo marked improvement, have not been realized. In addition, Scandinavian competition has been a depressing factor. The receivership is understood to be of a friendly nature.

Contrary to expectations, there has been no semblance of a blockade in the movement of grain on the lakes. It is true that American vessels are not in the trade to the extent that they were in former years; but, on the other hand, there are more Canadian vessels, and it is understood that quite a few Norwegians are ready to get in.

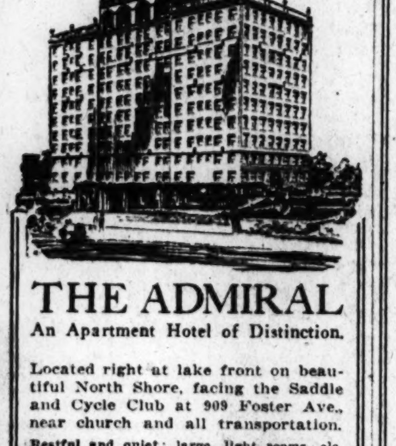
The withdrawal of American vessels from the grain-carrying trade has hurt only American ports, which, so far this season, have not received nearly as much Canadian grain as they did up to the corresponding time last year.

LIVERMORE IS TO RE-ENTER MARKET

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—"I have no intention of staying out of the stock market permanently," said Jesse Livermore, returning on the Majestic. "I have always traded in cotton and grain, and I intend to continue to do so. I had brokerage wires taken out of my office before I went away because I did not want the expense while I was away.

"I intend to go back into the market in three or four weeks' time, after I get my bearings and look over the situation. I have paid no attention to the market while away.

"I haven't changed my opinion any from last April, and I still think we have a bear market, but there are a number of stocks which I think have reached resistance points."



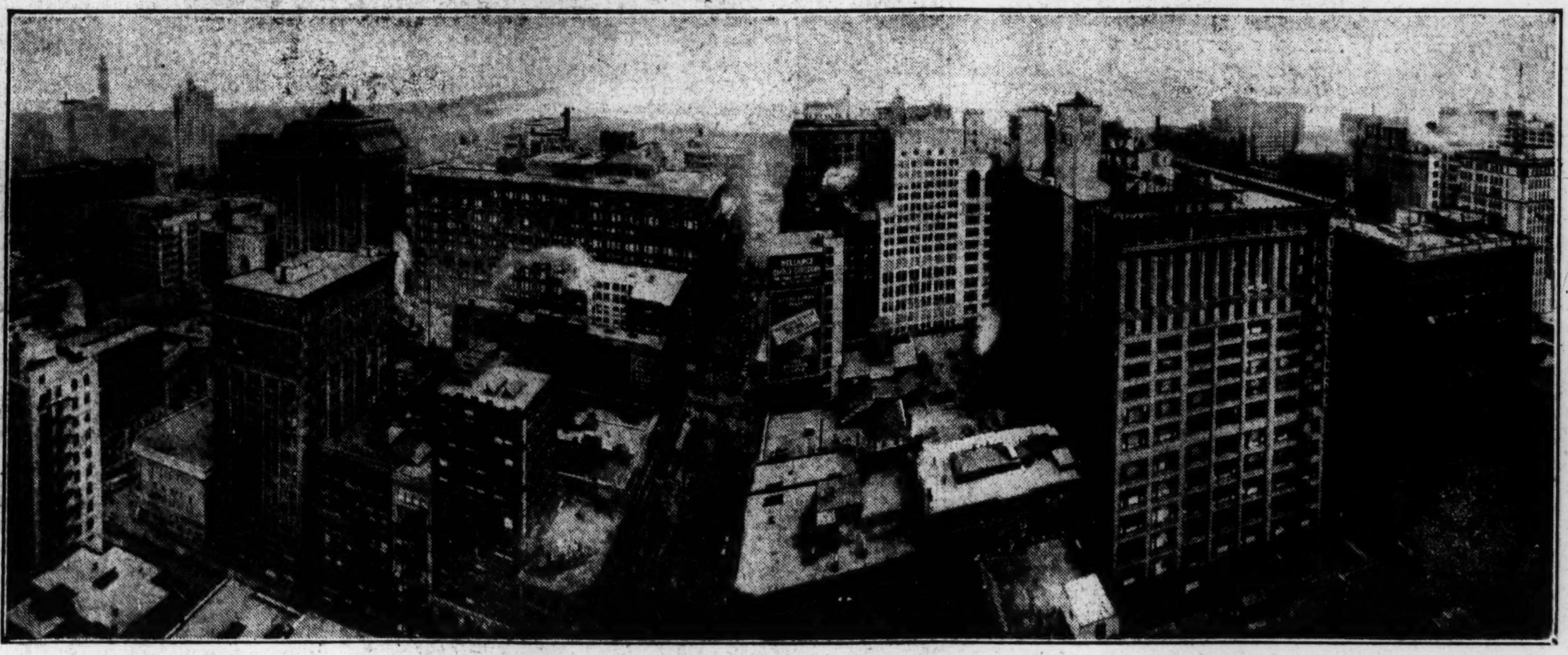
THE ADMIRAL

An Apartment Hotel of Distinction.

Located right at lake front on beautiful North Shore, facing the Saddle and Cycle Club at 909 Foster Ave., near church and all transportation.

Restful and quiet; large, light rooms, elegantly furnished, giving homelike atmosphere. Courteous and efficient service. Beautiful main and private dining rooms. Rents reasonable. References are indispensable.

Looking Toward Lake Michigan Across a Section of Chicago's Famous "Loop"



A Comprehensive View of One of the World's Greatest Business Centers Photographed Especially for The Christian Science Monitor

PRO-RATIONING OF OIL ADVISED TO CUT WASTE

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 10 (AP)—Warning oil men that state regulation of their business is imminent because of present wasteful production methods, E. Marland, president of the Marland Refining Company, proposed today before the International Petroleum Exposition and Congress here, that leaders in the industry immediately take steps intelligently to conserve the Nation's oil resources.

Declaring that over-production in every new field is a natural result of the present system of unregulated competition among operators, Mr. Marland said, he believed that one approach to the solution is "intelligent and uniform pro-ration of purchases from flowing wells," and to that end he proposed "legislation permitting purchasers and carriers to enter into agreements regarding pro-ration during periods of over-production."

STEEL ORDERS SHOW DECLINE

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on Sept. 30, made public today totaled 5,035,750 tons, a decrease of 378,913 tons from those at the end of August.

Unfilled orders Aug. 31 last were 5,414,663 tons, and Sept. 30 of a year ago 6,691,607 tons.

DIVIDENDS

Burns Brothers declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 and 50 cents extra on Class A common and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on Class B common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

The Cerro de Pasco Copper Company has declared a dividend of $1 a share, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 18. The company resumed quarterly dividends last May.

Savannah Sugar declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent preferred dividend, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 13.

Intertype Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

The National Biscuit Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common stock, payable Jan 15 to holders of record Dec. 31, and 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov. 16.

Shell Union Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 3.

Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock. The common is payable Nov. 30 to stock of record Nov. 1 and the preferred Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Keystone Telephone Company of Philadelphia declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1 a share on 30,000 shares no par preference stock recently issued. Dividends on the stock are cumulative at a rate of $4 per annum. Public offering of the stock was recently made by the company at $54 a share. The preferred dividend is payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

F. W. Woolworth Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 9.

Kelsey Wheel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Illinois Central Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 2.

Union Tank Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 5.

Interest Paid On Checking Accounts

National Bank of Woodlawn

63d St., just west of Kenwood
CHICAGO

Member Chicago Clearing House

Savings Accounts Opened with One Dollar or More

GINGHAMS LEADING IN CHICAGO DRESS GOODS BUSINESS

Has More Extended Use Than Formerly—Woven-in Plaids and High Color, Features

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (Special)—Ginghams have taken on much new animation in the spring business which is now being written on the road. With the small cotton crop and the high costs of manufacturing, buyers are not certain what kind of fabric will have style value for the early spring business. Under these conditions there is only one choice left, and that is ginghams.

The 1924 ginghams are vastly different from those of other years. Drawn work, woven-in plaids in new versions and high color combinations are a few of the outstanding features which distinguish this line from other years. The merchants' present stocks are of checks and old-fashioned plaids, but as new ginghams are needed—and there is a steadily increasing consumer demand—the fill-in orders are for these new weaves and colorings.

Much More Extended Use

The extended use of ginghams for curtainings, drapes, covers, for dressers, bedspreads, cushions, breakfast sets and handkerchiefs has so increased the actual yardage that they are no longer considered merely in the class of dress goods. Men who have been in the wholesale end of the ginghams for the last 30 years predict a very good business next spring, so much so that stocks will be entirely depleted.

Ginghams have made for themselves such a place in the household that they are recognized as a most dependable staple, and no merchant would think of doing business without a good stock of them. The new additions to the line also mean unusually keen competition for the various other summer lines, which are different for 1924 from other years.

The flock dot voiles are offered in a range of 20 different colors and 300 combinations by Marshall, Field & Co., with especial attention to high colors and sports shades.

In percales the new spring patterns are suggestive of English prints and are already bringing in nice new business. This fabric, like ginghams, has found a most extended use and is employed for drapes and for covers in the summer houses and the sun porches.

Ratines in many novel effects, all described as fancy, appear in heather tones and glistening effects, which have resulted in excellent road business. Cotton suitings, also in fancy designs, including drawn work and brocaded effects, are selling for spot delivery, and have already been an active retail selling item in the southwest section.

Dress Linens Overlooked

With so much attention given to the cotton end by the majority of buyers, the orders that have been placed for dress linens have been somewhat overlooked. A tabulation of these indicates one of the greatest linen dress businesses that has been written for future delivery in this market. High colors are wanted. John V. Farwell Company has given special attention to linens, and offers a non-crushable construction which was tried out late last season with excellent results.

This effect is obtained by special weaving on a wide loom and then a particular process of shrinking, so that a 40-inch fabric from the loom is only 36 inches when it reaches the counter. This treatment increases the uses of the fabric, and makes it very acceptable for frocks and suits for business and street wear. Instead of the continual pressing usually required, the costume may be hung up over night, where there is a good circulation of air, and the creases will virtually disappear.

There is an increasing holiday business now being written on handkerchief linen in all of the local houses, with high colors in demand. At the same time, there are many calls for the pastel shades, which is acceptable for fine undergarments.

The holiday season always brings a revival of sateens, and this year is no exception. But instead of the usual yardage, there is an increased demand because of the growing popularity of this construction for drapes in such shades as old rose, gold and Chinese blue. Black is gaining more favor, for it is a fabric and color much liked for making fancy apron dresses and dressy knicker suits for children with colored treatment of printed sateen.

Established 1878

"CORKS that CORK"

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
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During October 15% to 20% Discount

on all orders for Personal Christmas Greeting Cards

In order to get orders into our engraving plant as far in advance of the holidays as possible, this special inducement is made. This gives a decided benefit to those who act promptly because they are assured early delivery at a considerable saving in cost.

Wonderful assortment to select from. Many featuring original etchings in sepia (colored and uncolored). They are printed on genuine hand-made deckle-edge cardboard, with envelopes of hand-made deckle-edge paper to match.

Telephone Central 2185 or write for large illustrated catalogue.

COST OF LIVING IN BERLIN DOUBLED

BERLIN, Oct. 10—The index figure of the cost of living in Berlin has doubled within the last four days, and was set today at 285,000,000.

The prices of the leading commodities, in millions of marks, are given as follows: Bread, 76 per loaf; milk, 25 per quart; butter, 400 per pound; potatoes, 5 per pound; coal briquettes, 520 per hundredweight. These prices, according to present indications, will possibly be doubled within a day or two.

A telegram to England at the present rate costs 49,000,000 marks a word.

De Luxe Cabs

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Comfort

De Luxe Cabs are modern, easy-riding cars, made spotlessly clean by frequent cleansing and fumigating every day.

LOWEST RATES

Phone

EDGEWATER 9000

Extra Fast Service For Savers

No Red Tape No Delay

You can open a savings account and be on your way in one minute at this old bank.

Come straight to Desk 40—you'll see it first thing you step into the bank—25 ft. from the main entrance.

Hand one dollar or more to the man in charge and say "savings."

That is all. He will give you a card to sign, then a pass book with your deposit duly recorded. No delay. No red tape. No formalities.

"A Dollar and a Minute Opens a Savings Account"

The Foreman Trust and Savings Bank

Ground Floor
Washington and La Salle Sts.,
CHICAGO

© T. F. T. & S. B.

LOUISVILLE ROAD TO BUY $7,624,139 NEW EQUIPMENT

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 10—New equipment valued at $7,624,139.84 will be purchased by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company through H. L. Borden and Homer G. Day of New York and the United States Trust Company of New York, according to an equipment lease filed yesterday in the office here of Fred A. Vaughan, Secretary of State.

The new equipment includes 6 Pacific-type locomotives, 30 Mikado-type locomotives, 4 all-steel new baggage cars, 10 all-steel baggage apartment cars, 15 standard straight coaches, and 2300 all-steel hopper bottom coal cars.

NIGERIAN LOAN

LONDON, Oct. 10—A Nigerian £5,000,000 4 per cent loan is being underwritten here at 88. The issue will be redeemable in 1963.

LAMP PLANT TO MOVE

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 10—The Mazda lamp division of the General Electric Company has posted notices to employees that it will close the plant in Central Falls within a month. The lamp will thereafter be made at the new plant in East Boston, Mass.

ANGOLA TIRE STOCK SELLING BROUGHT TO END

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10—The Angola Tire & Rubber Company of Buffalo, N. Y., and its subsidiaries, have agreed by corporate stipulation to cease selling stock and memberships, Attorney-General Carl Sherman announced today.

Investigation under authority of the state anti-bucketeering law, the announcement said, disclosed that the Angola company, incorporated in 1917 with a capital of $1,000,000, to manufacture automobile tires and accessories, never has manufactured either, but, to Dec. 31 of last year, had sold $746,500 of stock.

Alfred C. Bidwell of Buffalo, directing force of the company, it was said, persuaded the officers of the tire firm to create the Angola Sales Company, a selling agent for the parent company stock, Bidwell to receive commissions on sales. Evidence indicated he had received $43.50 out of every $100.

Records also showed, the announcement said, that Bidwell created the Angola Automobile Club, which purposed to sell memberships at $10 a year and to supply members with automobile supplies at jobbers' prices.

Further disclosures indicated that Bidwell maintained two automobiles, with liveried chauffeur, the upkeep cost being paid by the Angola Tire and Rubber Company.

VACUUM OIL'S EARNINGS

Net earnings of the Vacuum Oil concern for the current year will be considerably in excess of 1922, when $14,617,000 was reported. It is estimated that net profits for 1923 will be between $18,000,000 $19,000,000. After depreciation and other deductions, the surplus for dividends will exceed the present dividend rate of $2 annually more than three times. It is expected that soon after the first of the year an extra dividend of $1 will be declared.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

NEW YORK, October 10—Customs collections at the port of New York in the first week of October were $6,474,227, compared with $6,738,386 in the preceding week and $5,817,994 for the first week in September, 1923.

ADVERTISING

Chicago Accounts Invited

MORRIS WISNER LEE

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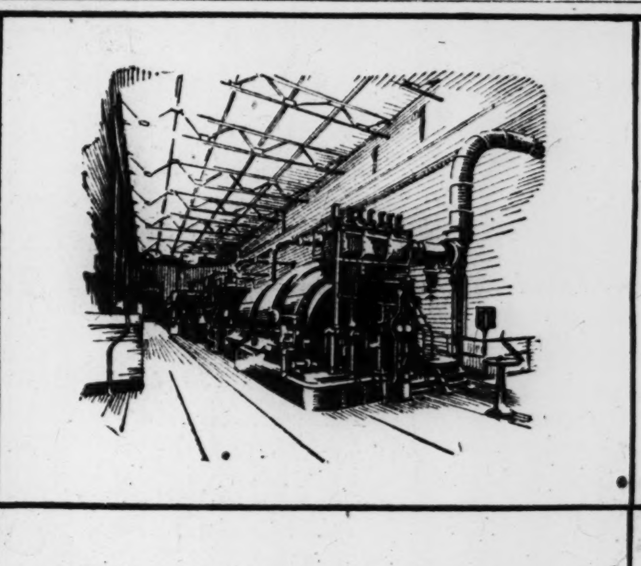

Great Electric Turbo-Generators, such as these, work day and night for investors in light and power securities.

Investments as Sound as Our Cities

INSEPARABLY linked with community progress are the great industries of public service—electric light and power and gas.

In size, strength and efficiency, they are growing even faster than the cities and towns they serve.

The income-earning securities of these essential enterprises afford unexcelled opportunities for large and small investors. They combine safety, stability and steady return.

We handle exclusively the securities of established utilities paying as high as 7%. They can be purchased for cash or through our easy monthly savings plan.

Over 85,000 people have made sound public service investments through our organization. We offer a specialized service in helping you to select the market's best offerings. Write, 'phone or call for further particulars.

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Utility Securities Company

72 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
1306 First Wisconsin National Bank Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
914 Inter-Southern Building, Louisville, Ky.

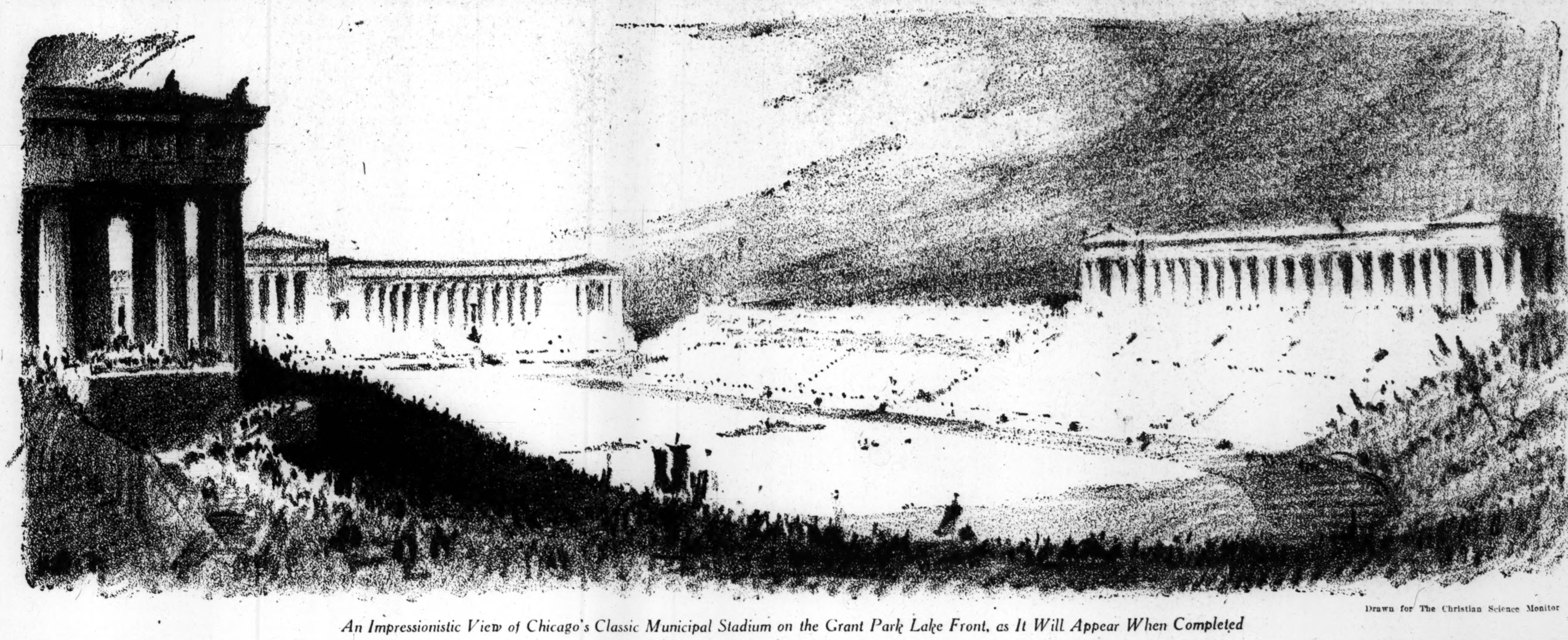
Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pages 13 to 24

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1923

THIRTY PROGRESSIVE YEARS IN CHICAGO



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An Impressionistic View of Chicago's Classic Municipal Stadium on the Grant Park Lake Front, as It Will Appear When Completed

MADE-IN-CHICAGO PRODUCTS RISE $3,000,000,000 IN 30 YEARS

Illinois Metropolis Now Primarily a City of Manufactures —Living Conditions Much Improved

By JOHN M. GLENN
Secretary Illinois Manufacturers' Association

Chicago primarily is a city of manufactures. Much of the tremendous growth in its manufacturing industry has been in the 30 years, since the World's Columbian Exposition. The man of industry who contemplated the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building at the World's Fair, covering thirty and one half acres, or five times the area of St. Peter's Cathedral, wondered perhaps if there were any more worlds for the manufacturers of the Chicago district to conquer. If he had gone to sleep like Rip Van Winkle and awakened in 1923, he would have been amazed at the wonderful progress.

Had he been fortunate enough to come in from Lake Michigan, in one of our huge lake steamers, he would have seen the tower of the twenty-six story Wrigley Building brilliantly illumined with flashing floodlights at a distance of 15 miles—a mammoth architectural monument built with the profits of chewing gum. A journey to the packing house district, the central manufacturing district, the great industrial district in the northwest and to the north as far as Waukegan, would have shown that the industries had not only kept pace with other advancement but were at the head of the procession. A journey in other directions would take him to the busy steel producing centers of Gary, South Chicago, Peoria and Joliet, the great plants for the manufacture of machinery at Hawthorne and Maywood, the vast establishments at Aurora, Elgin and Rockford. He would have been so filled with pride and admiration that he would immediately want to go back to work.

Growth of Capital

The aggregate capital of the industries of Chicago, according to the census of 1890 was $359,739,598 with 210,366 employees receiving wages amounting to $123,955,001. By 1920 the aggregate capital had grown to $2,074,692,014. There were 502,100 persons engaged in industry, and wages had increased to $507,753,924, without counting the salaries of officials and clerks, amounting to an additional $189,000,000. The value of manufactured products in 1890 for Chicago was $664,567,923. By 1920 this had increased to $3,657,424,471 within the city limits. Probably the advertising received during the World's Fair was a great help. The $3,000,000,000 increase tells a wonderful story of industrial growth. The cost of material had advanced from $409,493,027 in 1900 to $2,308,034,184 in 1920.

This remarkable advance in manufactured products means something more than profitable industry—an enormous addition to the wealth of the State and the Nation. It has resulted in greatly improved conditions of living. The working people of the Chicago district today live more comfortably than kings and queens did in the period of Henry VIII.

High Wages

When plasterers can make, with overtime, around $150 a week, bricklayers and iron workers receiving nearly as much, building mechanics of today have fortunes within their grasp if they will use the necessary amount of thrift and business acumen. It is true that rents, due to inflated building costs, are high, but incomes for the average citizen, particularly for those who engage in manual work, have advanced to meet them. If people complain of the high rents, they must remember that they live in better apartments than formerly. A person who lives in a stove-heated flat feels that he has not advanced far up the social scale of 1923 and his social position is often gauged by the make of his motor car.

Educational facilities, books, magazines, the culture inspired by such splendid institutions as the Art Institute, the Association of Arts and Industries, the Field Museum, and our universities, have kept pace with the giant strides of industry and have been accelerated by the industrial growth and the increase of wealth that has accompanied it.

Improved Conditions

Working conditions in this 30-year period have vastly improved in the industrial field. While wages have increased enormously, the hours of labor have been materially reduced. Labor-saving machinery has made work easier. Factories pay more attention to sanitary as well as social conditions, more opportunity is given for recreation of working men and women. Their welfare is more closely regarded. Their surroundings are more attractive.

What has made the Chicago district the greatest manufacturing center in the world? First and foremost, I think the enterprise and vision of its industrial population, the inventive genius and organizing capacity of its industrial captains and the skill and efficiency of the workers. The meat-packing industry, one might say, originated in Chicago, for the Armours and Swifts and other pioneers with their refrigerator cars first transformed it from a seasonal to an all-year-round enterprise. The reaper was developed by the founder of the McCormick implement house in this territory. The modern steel plow first was produced in a blacksmith shop in the northern part of the State.

Mass Production

The great capacity for organization making possible mass production with its economies, efficiencies and advantages of standard practice has been an important factor in the growth of the Chicago district as illustrated in the steel industry and industries devoted to food production such as the Corn Products Refining Company, and machinery producing corporations such as the Western Electric Company. As the value of manufactured products has increased, the number of industries has not greatly been enlarged. The explanation, of course, is that establishments have vastly increased in extent. Natural advantages, too, have played an important part in the growth of the Chicago district from the beginning—the richness of the soil of the prairie State, the transportation advantage afforded by Lake Michigan and the admirable climate.

If the Chicago district grows as it has in the last 30 years, we may expect to see a community of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 of people, particularly if the Illinois waterway system is completed and the Great Lakes to the Atlantic waterway enterprise is consummated. I look for the day when Atlantic liners will tie up at the docks of Chicago and other lake ports of the Mississippi Valley.

QUALITY AND STYLE PLACED BEFORE PRICE BY CUSTOMERS

Merchant Summarizes Evidences of Progress in 30 Years Since Chicago's World's Columbian Exposition

JOHN G. SHEDD
Chairman of the Board, Marshall Field & Co.

Thirty years of progress in merchandising, since the days of the World's Columbian Exposition, include many changes of importance—greater changes than had been recorded during the preceding century.

Among the outstanding evidences of progress I would mention:

The buying public, in a constantly increasing degree, has come to emphasize style and quality as against mere price. Women have become more discriminating in taste and more careful in selection as the years go on. In consequence the production and provision of merchandise of the best qualities in material and workmanship and in beauty of design have become the chief consideration of the merchant and the manufacturer.

The wholesaler has taken a big place in the field of manufacturing and in directing the output of manufacturers. The manufacturer has taken a more active part in developing finer qualities, greater quantities, and more economical production. He has given more attention to artistic design. He has lessened the proportion of imported goods required by the American public and has developed a more important place in foreign markets.

The retailer has made significant improvements in the extent and freshness of his stock, the variety of his lines and the equipment of his store; and has made important advances in his systems of handling merchandise, in his standards of service, and in the development of good will among his customers. He has acquired a higher sense of his responsibility to the public.

Retail advertising has come into greater prominence as a service of information to the public.

The mail order business has risen to huge proportions and made for itself a permanent place in merchandising.

The chain store plan has developed to a remarkable degree, and has established itself as a form of service.

The ready-to-wear form of merchandise has been developed to a degree undreamed of 30 years ago.

Credit, wholesale, retail, and manufacturing, has been established on a sounder basis.

The ethics of business, the relation of merchant and manufacturer to the public, and of employer and employee, have been notably advanced.

The vastly increased employment of women has brought many changes in the nature, spirit and personality of business.

Among the important causes that have made for progress in merchandising may be mentioned the remarkable development of the trade press and the dissemination of progressive ideas to merchants and manufacturers.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE, CHICAGO PRODUCT, FILLS PUBLIC NEED

Remarkable Growth of Business Since World's Fair Is Explained

By JULIUS ROSENWALD
President, Sears, Roebuck & Co.

The mail-order business fills a real human need and is based on sound economic foundations. These are the reasons for its prodigious growth. The story of its development is one of the most interesting romances of business history, yet the forces behind its wonderful expansion are so simple and natural as to be almost commonplace. They are, on the one hand, the age-old human desire to buy as cheaply as possible without sacrifice in quality of goods, and, on the other, an efficient selling system, based on the square deal and a guarantee, which shares with the buyer the economies resulting from centralized purchasing, manufacture, and distribution.

There is no magic about this combination, yet the magnitude of the commercial operations which it has produced challenges the imagination. At the time of the Chicago World's Fair (1893) the whole mail-order business of the country did not amount to more than a few million dollars a year. Now it exceeds $500,000,000, employs hundreds of millions of capital and an army of tens of thousands of workers.

Policy of Trust

No one dare venture a guess as to when this development will reach its limit. Sales of Sears, Roebuck and Co. alone have exceeded $250,000,000 in a year and are again approaching that figure. Many times we have thought we had reached the utmost limit of expansion and have been surprised to see the business go on and on. It may be so in the future.

One inspiring feature of the business—and one which has received little attention but is worthy of serious thought—is the successful working out of a policy of trust in the relations between the buyer and seller. The results bolster one's faith in human nature and strengthen the belief that the natural inclination of most people is to do right; to be fair. In some of our selling methods and in the terms on which particular items of merchandise are offered, there are opportunities that an unprincipled customer might use to his own advantage and to our cost. This fact has brought us many inquiries as to the wisdom of this policy, and whether our losses were not such as to impair our profits seriously.

We have checked many of these cases carefully and the results have been most gratifying. Small balances due us from customers, when not enough money was sent with the order, are paid, with rare exceptions. Hardly one customer in a thousand has sought to take an unfair advantage of our trust in other ways that are open to the unscrupulous.

Centralized Production

The last 30 years have seen great development in all lines of production and manufacture. With the invention of modern machinery came centralized production, which has meant conservation of time, materials and money. All this has resulted in better merchandise at lower manufacturing cost. Centralized distribution is the natural consequence of centralized production. Centralized distribution has come to its highest development in a few enormous plants selling direct by mail to consumers all over the country. The fundamentals beneath the success of these houses are:

1. Paying low prices for goods (due to quantity buying and owning of factories).

2. Direct distribution to the consumer, eliminating all intermediate handling.

3. Economical operation. (A continuous stream of customers in the shape of orders are in line to be waited on from 8 a. m. till closing time; their purchases selected in advance—even paid for; the clerk has merely to take the goods from the shelf and have them wrapped. No high salaried sales people, but 10 to 20 customers can be served in the time one would be in an "over the counter" retail store, and with only a fraction of expense for rent.)

4. Charging low prices for goods (coupled with giving good and quick service) made possible by the foregoing methods.

The buying advantages in such a business are obvious. The volume is so vast that we utilize the entire output of many factories that we own or control. In addition, we buy immense quantities of merchandise from manufacturers at home and abroad. We own our stove, saw and shoe factories, large cream separator and sewing machine factories, one of the largest farm implement factories in the world, a complete wall paper mill and a paint factory, and many more.

Problems of Buying

The mail-order house has many problems which it must meet and master. It is a gigantic task to compile a large general catalog twice every year, also many smaller catalogs and booklets, and to buy sufficient quantities of merchandise of all kinds to supply the demands of all customers without having a large amount of surplus stock at the end of a season. The mail-order house must keep faith with its customers and be able to fill orders for everything in its current catalog during an entire season. Overbuying and underbuying must be studiously avoided.

Prices that attract business are due largely to the economical methods on which the business is conducted. The large mail-order houses have railroad tracks and other facilities at their very doors, for economical handling of incoming and outgoing shipments, thus practically eliminating carting expenses. Stocks of merchandise are kept in stores and warehouses in different parts of the country for convenience and economy, saving transportation charges to the consumers.

It is a simple and universally recognized economic fact that the more direct the route of an article from producer to consumer the lower the final price of such article will be. The mail-order idea is based upon this fact—low prices through quantity buying and direct selling.

Honesty Most Vital

No mail order institution can continue to be successful without having the full confidence of its patrons. The successful mail order houses of today are those that have had as a foundation absolute honesty in all dealings. This embodies much and is the most vital factor in the growth of the business. It is essential to adhere strictly to truth in advertising at all times. While a few people may be deceived by false advertising and misrepresentation, they soon discover that they have been duped and send no more orders.

There is no justification for the use of exaggerated or misleading statements on the part of mail order advertisers. No business concern can maintain a good name and reputation if it abuses the confidence of

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

AMATEUR ATHLETICS SHOW NOTABLE GAIN IN 30 YEARS

Many More People Engage in Sports—Women Play Prominent Part—Records Constantly Being Lowered

By CHARLES A. DEAN
Chairman of the track and field committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, former president of that body, eight times president of the Central Association.

What a change 30 years have made in amateur athletics in Chicago! In the days of the World's Columbian Exposition no one would have dared to dream of amateur athletics on the scale in which we find it on every hand today.

Now each grammar school, high school, college, university, and athletic club indulges in some form of athletics—football, baseball, basketball, soccer, track, and field competition, swimming and diving, or in all of these sports in season, not to mention the thousands who participate in such pastimes as golf and tennis.

In contrast, only a few took part in these sports 30 years ago, and these were chiefly in the larger universities. At that time the large controlling bodies which have been powerful in building up athletics, such as the intercollegiate conference, had not been conceived, and the Amateur Athletic Union was in its infancy. The A. A. U. controlled what there was to control in the way of amateur athletics. It amounted to very little, however, as the famous runners and weight throwers in those days were among the professionals.

School Athletics

Today athletics in the public schools, for example, is highly organized, with leagues, paid instructors and city-wide championship campaigns in every major sport. This activity is centrally controlled by an athletic director on the staff of the superintendent of schools. Thirty years ago no hint of this development was discernible. Athletics then was carried on in small units on student initiative, and no recognition was given to athletics as a part of the educational scheme.

The new stadium on the lake front in Grant Park, Chicago, which will seat 60,000 spectators when completed, is the latest landmark in the progress of amateur athletics. This massive structure is to be used almost exclusively for meets and exhibitions of amateurs. In our most fanciful moments 30 years ago we could never have foretold the erection of such a structure. If the same progress that made it necessary is continued for another 30 years we shall need half a dozen or more of the size of the one now projected.

One of the most significant recent developments in Chicago athletics has occurred among the women. Within the last year we have seen girls competing for the first time in track and field meets under the auspices of the A. A. U., while girls have engaged in swimming as a competitive sport for a number of years. Our schools and colleges have shown remarkable growth in all sports adapted to girls and the demand for buildings and equipment to accommodate them has become too great to meet.

Clubs for Women

The establishment of athletic clubs for women is one of the most encouraging signs of the day. Thirty years ago they would not have been considered possible. To date these clubs have not taken up competitive sports in public, but that may safely be put down as an inevitable development of the future. Contests between girls of rival colleges and schools are another logical development to look for, in view of the widespread activities within these institutions today, activities which were unheard of years ago.

Among men today there seems to be no limit to athletic achievements and Chicago products have set the world a pace in many lines. Every day we hear of some new record made, either in track and field sports, in swimming, or in other activities.

In the mile run, W. G. George established a record of 4:21 4-5, which T. P. Conneff, along about 25 years ago, lowered to 4:15 3-5. N. S. Taber in a special paced race established the record of 4:12 3-5, which has stood for about eight years. This record, however, is far from safe and no doubt will be smashed within the next few years. J. W. Ray of Chicago, considered the most consistent runner of all time, has repeatedly tried to break this record but has succeeded only in establishing the time of 4:14 2-5.

One notable improvement can be seen in the record of the pole vault for height. H. H. Baxter some 30 odd years ago established a record of 11ft. 5in. This has gradually been raised by R. G. Clapp, Dole, Leroy Samse, Bray, Scott, and Wright and the record is now held by E. K. Foss of Chicago at 12ft. 5 1-2 in.

Swimming

Probably the most remarkable improvement among the amateurs is in the swimming game. Back in the days of Schaefer, when the 100 yards swim was won in the then remarkable time of 1:05 3-5, down to the time of C. M. Daniels, who was the first man to swim under 60 seconds for this distance, critics continually declared the limit had been reached. Daniels in his day was invincible, and the best of authorities were agreed finally that his equal would never be seen. His records today look like those of a novice, and there are dozens of swimmers in the United States who can beat any of his times.

During the past two years that Chicago schoolboy, John Weissmuller, came to the front. Not satisfied with bettering a few marks, he has practically set the time so far below former records in every distance from 50 yards to 500 meters that it will be quite a few years before his records are wiped off the boards. He holds approximately 45 world's records in these distances.

Among the girl athletes the two names most in the public mind are Miss Sybil Bauer in swimming and Miss Helen Filkey on track and field. They have no predecessors as far back as the World's Fair. Miss Bauer has an amazing string of world's records to her credit in backstroke swimming, while several world's records have been claimed by Miss Filkey within the past year in running, hurdling and high jumping.

The same advancement can be shown in other lines of sports, such as tennis, golf, and baseball. Every vacant lot has its team. Golf, always considered "the rich man's game," is now being played by many thousands and the improvement shown in this port is phenomenal. The Chicago district has more golf courses, both public and private, than any similar area in the world. We had no public courses 30 years ago.

CHICAGO POINTS TO LAKE FOREST AS EXAMPLE OF RECONSTRUCTION

Mr. Shaw's Plan Transforms Undignified Little Street Into Civic Center of Rare Beauty

By RUTH POWELL WENBAN

The traveler to Chicago on the Milwaukee branch of the Chicago & North Western Railway approaches, about 30 miles north of the metropolis, the little city of Lake Forest; and if he be at all observant, he will see and remember for a long time a dignified and beautiful business square, the work of Howard Shaw, architect of Chicago and Lake Forest. Here, for the first time in America, is an example of the complete remodeling and artistic improvement of the entire central business section of a town.

Situated on an 80-foot bluff on the western shore of Lake Michigan, this little city is one of nature's rare beauty spots, with its many deep ravines, fern-carpeted and lit with the brilliant and delicate hues of lady-slipper, violet, mayflower, wintergreen, and many unusual varieties of flora; with its heavily-wooded tracts lying between the railroad and the lake, reaching almost 10 miles from north to south; and west of the tracks, the gently-sloping picturesque valley of the Skokie River.

Here, some fifty years ago, were made the first clearings in these almost impenetrable woods, notable for the diversified character of their trees; and here discerning and wealthy Chicagoans built their summer homes. We find stately mansions, the show places of Illinois, and cozy frame houses; landscape gardens and old-fashioned flower-flanked lawns. For this is just far enough from the big city's din for peace and quiet, and yet near enough to afford ready access to Chicago's shops, theaters, and art centers.

Many Plans Discussed

Yet this narrow street west of the railroad, running for perhaps half a mile north and south, was allowed to become congested in a most haphazard fashion, and presented a most unsightly appearance.

Among the more well-to-do residents of Lake Forest different plans for beautifying this part of the city had been discussed for many years. But it was not until the spring of 1912 that Howard Shaw, himself a resident, laid before five of his fellow citizens a definite proposal. At luncheon at the fashionable Onwentsia Club he met Arthur Aldis, Cyrus McCormick, D. Mark Cummings, John V. Farwell and D. B. Jones, and presented his plan, which included:

1. The wreckage of buildings along a frontage of 400 feet on Western Avenue.
2. The insertion in this space of a hollow square, with a depth of about 200 feet, to consist of three units of shops and living apartments, greatly increasing the space available for business.
3. The purchase of property in the rear of this square, west of an alley, and the laying out of two streets running back to the next street and forming rear exits for the square at the back corners.

Mr. Shaw's plan was well received by these public-spirited men, who agreed to underwrite the whole plan and take over options on the necessary property, which had been obtained by John Griffith, a real estate man—this at an estimated cost of $200,000. Thus was formed the commission afterward known as the Lake Forest Improvement Trustees, which launched and carried to completion an undertaking of an artistic nature that well might prove helpful to many another American city.

Trust Agreement

With Mr. Cummings as treasurer, the trustees went forward under a trust agreement of Jan. 3, 1913. Mr. Shaw agreed to accept the architect's fee in stock, besides subscribing an additional amount. The trustees, themselves most generous, offered to the Lake Forest public an opportunity to subscribe to a building fund, with the result that in a year's time all but $100,000 of stock was sold. There ensued a seeming lull, and at this time it seemed wise to appoint an advisory building committee, which proved most helpful. These committee members, Albert Sprague, James Heyworth, John T. Pirie and D. R. McLennan, issued bonds for the necessary $100,000, which were amply secured, and these were taken by Lake Forest and Chicago banks. Finally, in the spring of 1915, the work was begun.

Space behind the central buildings was cleared and the square began to take form, merchants conducting their business under difficulties in front. Here were required on the part of architect, building committee and business men alike much patience, tact, and the elimination of personal desires; but it may be said that this difficult part of the plan was completed with a very small amount of friction in about a year.

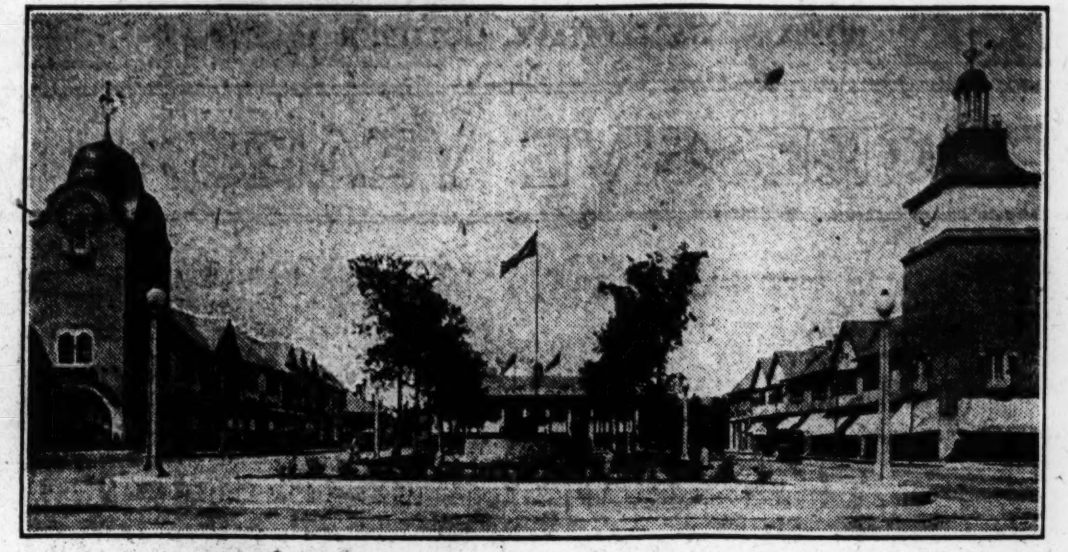
So satisfactory is the plan in actual operation that although the wealthy holders of stock are not yet receiving more than 3½ per cent interest on their investment; and although merchants, in spite of the additional comforts and conveniences of their new shops, feel in some instances that rents are rather high; still all know that if the whole project were to be undertaken over again, great assistance and support would be given the trustees.

Business Increases

Without doubt the improvement has increased the volume of business, for those who formerly preferred the Chicago shops to those unattractive ones in the home town are trading much more in the new and beautiful buildings. The consensus is that the work was done at just the right time, before any substantial advance was made in building prices, although the so-called money stringency seemed to retard it for a few months. The work was completed in 1917, at a total cost of approximately $600,000.

Working out the units in brick, limestone, tile, stucco, and some oak timber, with the use of slate on the steeper roofs, Mr. Shaw has introduced, wherever possible, angles and jogs to make six corner stores instead of two; and has balanced the design by placing two towers at prominent angles. The æsthetic improvement of this portion has had its influence on later building operations, and will continue to affect the artistic development of the city. Lake Forest is very proud of Market Square, of Mr. Shaw, and of its progressiveness.

City Planner's Dream Comes True in Lake Forest



Photograph by W. M. Bourley, Lake Forest

Above—Lake Forest Improvement (Market Square) as It Appears Today. Below—Lake Forest as It Was About Twenty Years Ago

MAIL ORDER BUSINESS FILLS WIDELY FELT NEED OF PUBLIC

(Continued from Page 13)

the public from which it derives its livelihood. When a customer sends us his order it is of paramount importance that he be satisfied perfectly, if he is to continue as a customer.

While the cultivation of the good will of customers is the corner stone of the mail order business, another essential is good will within our doors—the encouragement of a spirit of co-operation. Working in close association with our employees, we are conducting a number of special activities for our mutual benefit. For instance, we have an employees' savings and profit-sharing fund in which those who participate deposit regularly a certain part of their wages. The company puts in a certain percentage of its gross earnings, and this combined fund is invested in the company's common stock, which carries its full pro rata share of the profits. The company's contribution to this fund has amounted to more than $1,000,000 in a single year.

Profit-Sharing Fund

As this fund is primarily for the benefit of employees who stay with the company for a long time, only those who have been with us at least 10 years share in the profits. Those who leave our employ or desire to discontinue in the plan before 10 years have elapsed receive what they have deposited with 5 per cent interest compounded. This is considerably better than any savings bank could pay. It is interesting to note that more than 98 per cent of the employees who are eligible are taking advantage of this fund.

In addition to the profit-sharing fund, we give what we call anniversary checks. Each employee who is receiving a salary of less than $2000 a year and who has been with us at least five years is given what you might call a birthday present on every anniversary of his becoming connected with the firm. The fifth year the check amounts to 5 per cent of his annual salary, the sixth year 6 per cent, and so on up to 10 years, after which he gets his present of 10 per cent of his salary every year. With the profit-sharing fund and the anniversary checks combined, the company has given to its employees, entirely aside from all salary obligations, between $4000 and $5000 a day.

We have a 10-acre field given over to employees' athletic activities, 16 tennis courts, a modern clubhouse with shower baths, a park with sunken gardens and aquarium, comfortable recreation rooms in each building, furnished with chairs, sofas, pianos, and phonographs for dancing, etc.

These are a few of the many means that we employ to humanize the relationship between the firm and its employees. We do not, however, claim credit for any of these things—they are not done with any thought of philanthropy but because we believe it pays.

Rapid Evolution

The mail order business as it exists today is a product of evolution. The development of its machinery has been made possible through the co-operation of a large corps of trained experts. Organization, efficiency, system—they are the mainstays of the structure that has been built up in the last few decades. It has not been necessary to push the business; but it has frequently required much effort to keep up with it.

The increase in our family of customers until it now numbers some 8,000,000 has been much like the working of an involuntary chain-letter system. A customer makes a purchase. Neighbors or relatives have their attention attracted to it by some matter of price, quality of goods or service. Two or three of them, perhaps, try an order, and through them the idea is passed along to others in turn. So it has gone on for years, and no doubt will go on for more years.

BEKAA TO PAY WAR DEBTS

BEIRUT, Syria, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The High Commissioner for Syria and the Lebanon has signed an order extending to the entire territory of the Grand Lebanon the application of Resolution 655, concerning the payment of debts contracted during the war. These debts are to be paid in the Bekaa, as in all parts of the State, the basis of 112½ piasters Syrian for 100 piasters gold. This extension of the scope of the motion passed by the Representative Council of the Grand Lebanon on July 20, 1923, makes it also apply to the four cazas of the Bekaa, Baalbek, Hasbaya and Rachaya.

GROWTH OF CHICAGO'S Y. M. C. A. MARKED IN LAST THIRTY YEARS

Young Men's Organization Now Owns 14 Buildings, Compared With Only One at Time of World's Fair

By W. J. PARKER,
General Secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A.

Buildings are the most conspicuous features in the growth of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. during the last 30 years. Of the 14 buildings now owned or occupied by the association, only the one on LaSalle Street was in existence in 1893, and it was in its first year of use. It was quickly recognized that a plant in the heart of the city would reach only a limited number, and that outlying equipment would have to be located within easy walking distance of the men and boys in various neighborhoods. Buildings capable of accommodating a membership of 2000 each were, therefore, erected in districts, such as the West Side, the neighborhood of the Sears, Roebuck & Co. plant, Division Street and Milwaukee Avenue, Hyde Park, Ravenswood, and North Avenue-Larrabee. In three of these cases the first structure has been replaced already with a bigger one or has been enlarged.

Other buildings are notable because of the special classes of people they serve. The Wabash Avenue department at Thirty-Eighth Street, in the heart of the Negro area, now has a membership of 1900. It is the best equipped and largest work of its kind for Negroes in the United States. The fund for this building was started by a $25,000 gift from Mr. Julius Rosenwald. The success of that enterprise led him to make similar offers to other cities and as a result, 14 Y. M. C. A. buildings for colored men in leading cities of the country have been built.

Mr. Rosenwald also made the first gift toward a hotel for transient young men who are drawn to Chicago because of its educational and business advantages. Other citizens joined him and the 19-story building on Wabash Avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets now stands as the welcome which Chicago gives to the stranger within her gates.

On Thirty-Sixth Street, near Ellis Avenue, is the home of the Japanese Department. The funds which paid for it were raised by the Japanese themselves, from both Japanese and American contributors.

Two hundred and fifty thousand attended the lectures on citizenship, thrift, and similar subjects which the association presented in the parks last summer. Boys' camps accommodated 1500 last season. These are but a few items of the service of the association, all of which are the development of the last 30 years.

The Chicago association has tried not to live for itself alone. It has raised many hundreds of thousands of dollars for the extension of Y. M. C. A. work throughout the United States and into other lands. It raised many millions for service to soldiers in the Great War.

Women's Checking Accounts

To enable us to render a more comprehensive service to women customers we have established a women's department where matters pertaining to business and finance may be discussed with a highly trained executive.

THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY

Capital and Surplus $5,000,000

NORTHWEST CORNER LASALLE AND MONROE STREETS CHICAGO

Established 1894
EUGENE M.
BORNHOFT
SIGN WORK
BROKERS'
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Telephones Wabash 2837-0886
"The Rookery" Chicago

Time Is a Test of Durability

For over a quarter of a century we have been recommending Illinois Watches. And these watches have stood the test of time, because most of them today are still giving the same satisfactory service as when first purchased.

We offer the Illinois to you as being the best value of any watch made in America, one sure to be as satisfactory to you as it has been to thousands of our customers who already own one.

The Autocrat is one of the most satisfactory American Watches.

The Autocrat, $35.00
Our Best Watch Value of the Year

Wadsworth Cases

The House of Pearls
LEBOLT & COMPANY
Chicago Salesroom: 101 S. STATE ST.
New York Salesroom: 584 FIFTH AVE.
For Pearls Exclusively
Chicago: 122 S. MICHIGAN AVE.
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BOTTLED IN THE COUNTRY

BOWMAN'S MILK is bottled in the country and quickly brought to your door.

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PAUL KRUGER
Stone Mason Contractor
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Wisconsin lime stone New York blue stone

Any stone work connected with landscaping, fountains, terraces and walks. Weathered stone work. Telephone Winnetka 1530.

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FIFTY-NINE EAST MADISON STREET
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Churches, Buildings for Public Assembly, Office Buildings, Warehouses, Factories, Residences

More Than 200,000 Savings Depositors

have indicated their confidence in the Illinois Merchants Banks by entrusting their savings to our care. We are proud of these 200,000 customers. Their banking with us is the result of many years of service rendered in a true spirit of helpfulness—a service as complete and friendly to the person with the small account as to the larger depositor. The officers in our Savings Departments will be glad to tell you of our various savings plans and help you with your financial problems.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $45,000,000

ILLINOIS MERCHANTS BANKS
ILLINOIS MERCHANTS TRUST COMPANY, Clark and Jackson Streets
THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, La Salle and Adams Streets
CHICAGO

Established 1875 by E. J. Lehmann
THE FAIR
Service-Quality-Price
State, Adams and Dearborn Streets
CHICAGO

For School Days

The "Marvel" Suit with Extra Knickers

$12.50

BOYS like the "Marvel" for its fine style, fit and all-wool materials that stand the hardest of wear. Parents like them too because they know their boy always looks his best in a "Marvel" suit. And remember—the extra pair of pants means double wear and double value for your money.

Marvel Suits are Sold Exclusively in Chicago at The Fair

Second Floor

PROGRESS

Keeping step with the progress of Chicago we have found it necessary, in order to fully serve our patrons, again to enlarge our quarters.

Today, you will find us in our new store. Artistically, we believe, it is without a peer, and we are enabled to serve better. We delight in this new store, because we delight in the better service we are rendering.

In addition to the enlarged stocks of furnishings we are showing hats and clothes for gentlemen.

Z. Z. JACKSON
Shirt Maker
MICHIGAN BOULEVARD, CHICAGO

Progress in Chicago Homes

Since World Fair Days the electric washing machine has come into almost general use. It relieves women of the hardest physical labor connected with housekeeping. It solves the laundry problem and it saves money. In Chicago they use the

FEDERAL Electric Washer

Improvements—refinements in every new model! We continue to progress. Ask for a FREE HOME TRIAL of the new "L" model, with the kitchen table top. Call Randolph 1280—Local 535.

Out-of-town customers write for name of nearest dealer.

COMMONWEALTH EDISON ELECTRIC SHOPS
72 West Adams Street, CHICAGO

TABLE TOP FREE!

A full-sized porcelain table top which makes washer useful in the kitchen seven days a week. Wringer is removable.

Ask about our DOUBLE Profit Sharing Coupon offer.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORK IN CHICAGO

Widespread Welfare Activities Started With Jane Addams and Hull House

By MARY E. McDOWELL
Commissioner Department of Public Welfare City of Chicago

We can easily trace most of the modern social work of Chicago from that date when Jane Addams and Ellen Starr emigrated from north of the Chicago River to the corner of Halsted and Polk streets. There had been in Chicago a group of socially minded men and women with the sense of civic obligation, who had served their city well, but it was only when these two women dramatized social service to the city as a whole that a new social era seemed to come to Chicago.

It is well for us to stop a moment and consider the significance of the coming of these new settlers to an industrial community. These women, as did others afterward, burned their bridges behind them and threw in their lives with those in the "starvation struggle." In "Twenty Years at Hull House," Miss Addams says, "We thought we had found a clue by which conditions in crowded cities might be understood and the agencies for social betterment developed."

A Charming House

They made in this sordid neighborhood, where new immigrants from beautiful Italy were living in ugly tenements, a charming, hospitable house that was, as they said, ready for experiments that should demand from its residents patience in accumulation of facts and the steady holding of their sympathy as one of the best instruments for that accumulation.

We find in their beginnings the spirit of social work that saves "case work" from becoming mechanical, for this was clearly seen in everything that was initiated at the corner of Halsted and Polk streets. One cannot write of social work in Chicago without constantly turning back to Hull House, for out of its group came the first probation officer for the juvenile court, the first factory inspector; out of their experience came the first playground, the first public bath, the first hanging of beautiful pictures in the public schools, which resulted in time in an organization to assist public school art. Indeed, we are compelled to extend the neighborhood by telling the world that the first chief of the federal children's bureau, as well as the second, came from Hull House, and the first woman on the Harvard College faculty is a resident of Hull House.

Growth of Parks

Thirty years ago, Chicago had no playgrounds or small parks, no school centers; and I think library stations were just starting in 1885 in outlying districts. It was the cumulative experiences of many settlements in Chicago that suggested the small parks with their neighborhood houses and playgrounds that have brought to our city a reputation in which we take real pride.

The Record Herald, in 1904, quoting the president of the South Park Board, said that "these small parks are simply the settlement idea applied to parks." Today the Federation of Settlements includes 34 groups, 19 social settlements, and 15 churches doing social work.

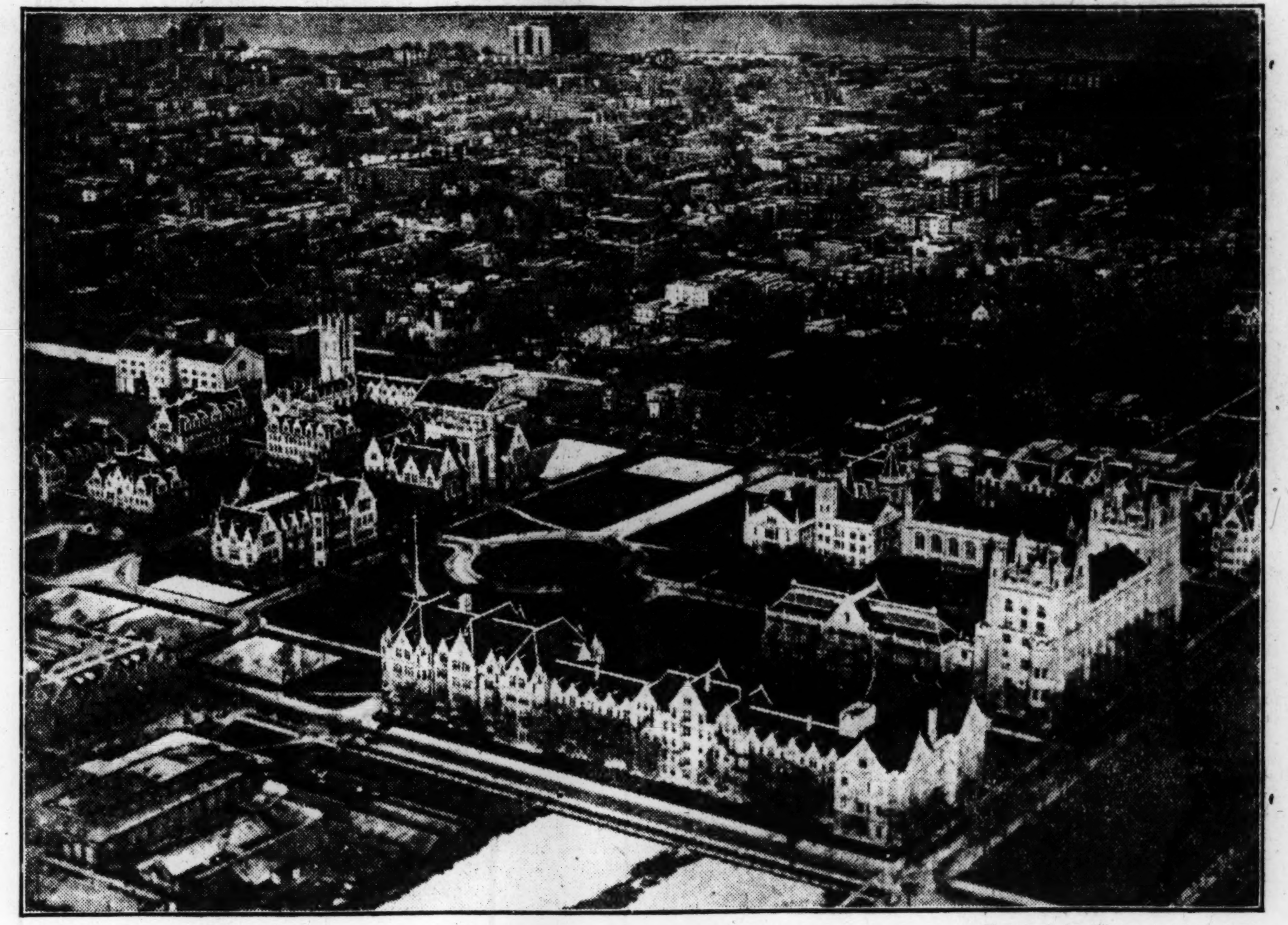
The last evolution of this social spirit is found in the welfare department of the municipal government.

This is the human department of the City Hall. It has the power to acquaint the citizenship with the facts concerning the social needs of our city that has nearly 3,000,000 population, only 28 per cent of whom are of native-born parentage, who hardly know the 72 per cent of foreign-born parentage. Over a million and a half of our people are wage earners. From 30,000 to 60,000 homeless men are wandering about or passing through this city annually.

The social obligation of each citizen to his fellow citizen must be developed if we are to live a civilized life together. It is necessary that we understand each other, for fear and suspicion can only be lessened by learning to individualize the mass. This will create a good understanding that breeds good will.

We need to increase the trained social servants, but above all we need to hold fast to the philosophy of those early social workers, based, as it was, on the solidarity of the human race, on the brotherhood of man, that never wavered. Their religious faith was as social as that of Jesus, who ate with publicans and sinners; their justice like the rain that falls alike on the just and the unjust.

Aerial View of University of Chicago, Looking Northeast



Photograph by Diggins Aerial Photo Co.

The Famous Gothic Quadrangle Which Is a Model for University Construction

CHICAGO'S EDUCATION PROGRESS BASED ON HIGHEST STANDARDS

Northwestern and University of Chicago Now Standing on Equal Plane With America's Best

By DR. WALTER DILL SCOTT
President, Northwestern University

In 1893, Chicago was very distinctly a pioneer city, so far as educational facilities were concerned. The educational ideals and ambitions were present, but Chicago parents were still sending their sons and daughters to New England and to Europe for college and university training.

It was just at this time, however, that the University of Chicago was established, and Northwestern University ceased to be a small college and was transformed into a university. The standards established by these two institutions were as high as the standards of any universities to which parents had formerly been sending their children. The standards set by these two institutions became the standards demanded by the city. Accordingly, institutions equipped to render inadequate service have been gradually eliminated.

No one can understand the educational progress in Chicago unless he appreciates the high respect which education has held and the eagerness of the public to hear of the progress of educational institutions. This situation tempts the press to publish sensational articles about the public school system and about our universities to an extent not found in other cities. Annually 12,000 students from without the State of Illinois enter the State and matriculate in our institutions of higher learning. Most of these matriculate in Chicago, and large numbers of them settle in Chicago after graduation.

The response that the general public of Chicago makes to appeals of educational institutions for financial aid is most gratifying and encouraging. Practically every drive of every university in America has resulted successfully in reaching its quota in Chicago. No one citizen of Chicago has given many millions to education, but an unusually large number have given as much as $100,000.

This appreciation of the benefits of a college education has permeated all classes of society to such an extent that the sons and daughters are very generally planning for a college education, even though their parents were quite content with a common school education. This eagerness for learning manifested itself, also, in the night schools, the correspondence schools, in the number of books put in circulation at the libraries, and unfortunately, also, in the number of those who are attending institutions of learning unworthy of the name.

Chicago is committed thoroughly to the certificate method of admitting students. Many years ago we nearly abandoned examinations as a method for selecting worthy students. We found, as has been found every place else, that there was but a slight correlation between standing in examinations and later achievement in the classroom. A very poor student by proper coaching could be aided in passing high in his examinations, but he would be unable to do the work required in the classroom. Very good students who neglected special preparation might do badly in examinations, but show very great ability after entrance. At both Northwestern University and the University of Chicago it is virtually impossible for a student to gain entrance, who in the four years of his high school course did not stand well in his accomplishments in the classroom.

Furthermore, the quality of work demanded by our students is such that there is a rapid elimination of the unfit. Both of these universities are experimenting in methods of educational guidance that prove to be peculiarly helpful. Although we receive about as many students from the east as from the west, and although we receive students from every state in the United States and from every foreign country, we should not be at all distressed if our students were to be drawn more and more from this immediate vicinity.

LABOR REPORTS RAPID ADVANCE AS CONCESSIONS ARE GAINED

Improvement in Industrial Life Follows Award of Shorter Day and Better Working Conditions

By VICTOR A. OLANDER
Secretary-Treasurer, Illinois State Federation of Labor

The American Federation of Labor, according to its annual reports, has a membership in its affiliated trade unions approximately 12 times greater than it had 30 years ago. The increase in Chicago is unquestionably greater than the general average. The progress made by the trade-union movement during the last 30 years, however, is not to be measured by mere physical numbers.

Thirty years ago great throngs of children trod wearily toward the factory, the shop and the store in the early dawn of each working day. Now the boys and girls romp merrily toward the schoolhouse. The new condition is the result of persistent and insistent trade-union activity in defense of child life.

Today the emery-wheel dust is drawn away from the operator, gear wheels are covered, scaffolding and flooring rise with the structure and safety devices have become the rule rather than the exception. The change marks the progress of trade-union activities.

Shorter Working Day

Thirty years ago the 10 hour work day was prevalent in most industries and in many cases the 11 and even the 12 hour day was the practice. The Saturday half-holiday was a rarity. Now the eight hour work day prevails over a very large area of industry. The nine hour day ranks next while the 10 hour day is gradually disappearing and the 12 hour day is almost at an end. Trade-union activities brought about the change.

In every case the beneficial results of trade-union activities was reflected throughout the community. Whenever an improvement was secured, either through agreement with employers, as a result of strikes or by legislation, the new standard gradually became the standard of the community and benefited the non-union worker as well as the trade-union member.

Education, safety and leisure. These words express the progress of organized labor in Chicago during the last 30 years. The need for education is so easily understood that many liberal groups co-operated with the trade-unions to secure an enlarged school life for children of our community.

General Improvement

Leisure rightly interpreted and applied is the complete freedom which enables man and woman to give the fullest expression to their life—to their inherent hopes and aspirations in the home and the community. Without it, there can be no full development of citizenship. Without it, education dissolves. Without it the home becomes dreary and even religion is numbed.

When proper leisure time is acquired, the man becomes more productive in every way. Capitalists and even workers were astounded when they discovered through experience that even the productive capacity of the material workshop was increased by the shorter work day. Test after test proved that the eight hour day was more productive than the 10 hour day. This not because of improved machinery and other inventions but because of the increased energy of the workers. The shorter work day has thus made it possible for man and woman alike to do more for the home, more for the community and more for the shop and factory and yet have a greater life—more for themselves.

ORGANIZED WORKING WOMEN AID IN CHICAGO'S CIVIC LIFE

Campaigns of Education Have Eliminated Many Problems of Industrial Workers—Better Laws Secured

By ALICE HENRY
Secretary Educational Department National Women's Trade Union League of America.

During the eighties and early nineties, there was a great increase in the number of women in the wage-earning occupations. Such laws as existed for their protection were but paper laws. Wages were unbelievably low; seven and eight dollars for department store clerks. Bundle girls and cash girls were paid even less. Hours had no limit, and these children on Saturdays, or on the eve of holidays, had to find their way across Chicago around midnight or later. In household work it was the same.

Public opinion was at length stirred through several agencies. Miss Mary E. Kenney, a bookbinder, was in 1892 appointed first woman organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and at once began a campaign of education among working women. She helped to form unions, first in her own trade, then among boot and shoe workers, garment workers and retail clerks, as well as a Federal Labor Union, for others.

Almost all these small groups met in Hull House, where Miss Jane Addams, Miss Ellen Gates Starr and Mrs. Charles Henrotin gave every encouragement. Miss Emma Steghagen and Miss Mary Anderson, shoe workers, were also active.

League Is Formed

In the same surroundings a number of housewives got together and formed the Women's Industrial League. The Women's Union Label League was another endeavor to raise

(Continued on Page 17 Column 6)

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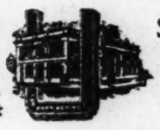
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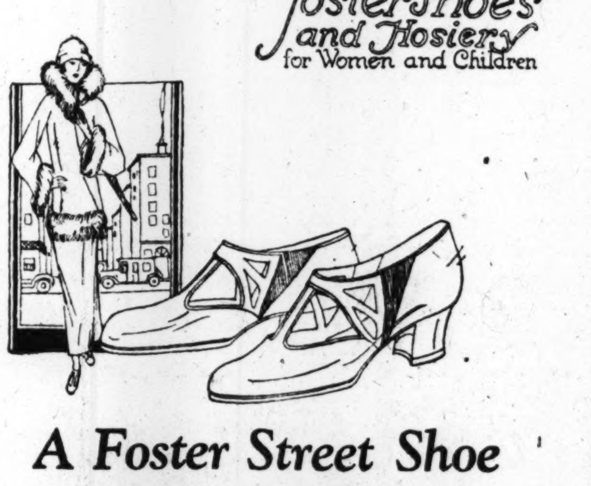

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W. C. T. U. MOVEMENT NOW WORLD-WIDE

Thirty-Year Advance Includes Humanitarian and Educational Achievements

By JULIA FREEMAN DEANE

Managing Editor The Union Signal, Official Organ of National W. C. T. U.

At the south end of Lincoln Park, on the Lake Shore Drive, stands a beautiful fountain. The thousands of travelers who daily pass note only the graceful figure of a little maiden offering a cup of cold water to the multitude. They know nothing of the world significance of this artistic fountain, installed in 1893.

The fund that made possible the presentation of the fountain to the City of Chicago was contributed in amounts the equivalent of a dime or less by thousands of children of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, living in more than a score of overseas countries.

The idea originated with Anna Adams Gordon, world leader of the Loyal Temperance Legion, now the president of the World's and National W. C. T. U. During the World's Columbian Exposition the fountain stood in the corner of the Women's Building, where the W. C. T. U. exhibit was displayed.

The history of the memorable year, 1893, when the World's Columbian Exposition attracted millions of persons to Chicago, would be incomplete without reference to the two great meetings of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—the World's Convention, presided over by Lady Henry Somerset of England, and the National W. C. T. U. Convention, both held in October. At that time Frances E. Willard was president of both the World's and National organizations.

World-Wide Attention

Progressive though she was, Frances Willard could not have dreamed that within 30 years the movement she represented would so grow in importance as a national and international question that it would have become the subject for serious consideration in the parliaments and councils of virtually every civilized nation.

Thirty years ago the W. C. T. U. was laying the foundation, by its educational work, for the elimination of alcohol as a medicine, and it has lived to see the United States pharmacopœia take from its list of medicines whisky and brandy, and the American Medical Association to declare in a resolution adopted at one of its conventions, "We believe that the use of alcohol as a beverage is detrimental to the human economy, and that its use in therapeutics as a tonic or a stimulant or a food has no scientific basis."

In 30 years the W .C. T. U., one of the pioneers in the suffrage movement, has seen state after state give to women full franchise, and the Congress and state legislatures finally write into the Federal Constitution the Nineteenth Amendment.

30 Years' Expansion

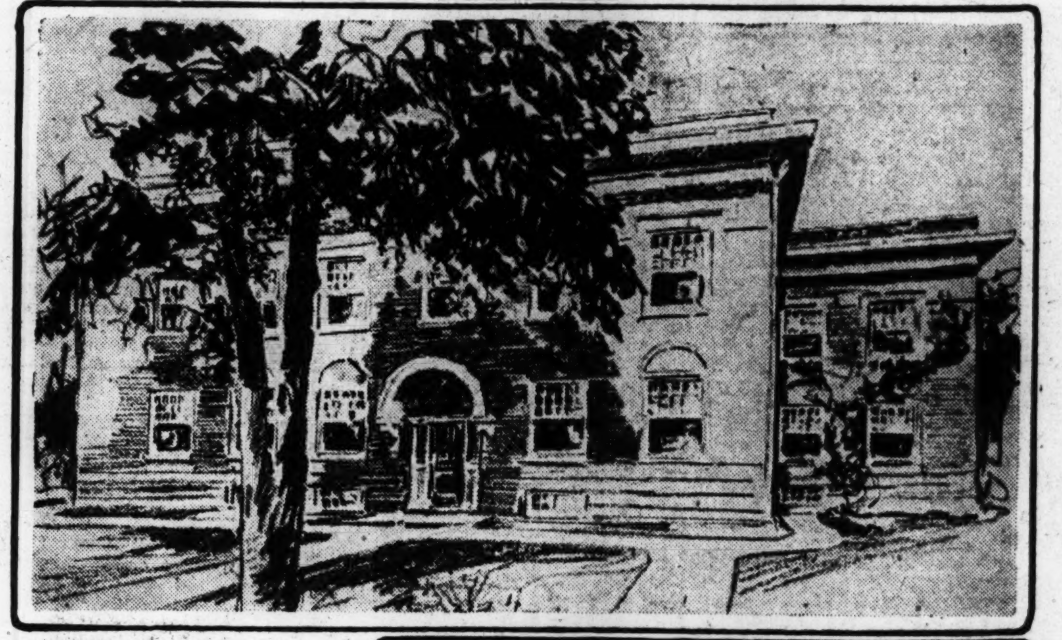
Thirty years ago the program of the W. C. T. U. was confined largely to temperance, child welfare, suffrage and legislation relating to these lines of work. During the intervening years the organization has enlarged its scope and today, while still emphasizing its basic work of education, it is dealing in a large way with our foreign born element, by Americanization centers in the big cities, some of them converted saloons and vice resorts, and by volunteer work in the homes of foreign-speaking mothers and their children; it is interesting itself in child welfare through centers for the care of the neglected child and generous contributions to the Child Welfare Research Station of the Iowa State University; it is helping to throw light upon the troublesome Labor question as it is related to the women who work; it is stressing the single standard of morals for man and woman; it is making the people think on the necessity of ending war and enthroning world peace; it is reaching out to the uttermost parts of the world with its messages on the desirability of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the Nation.

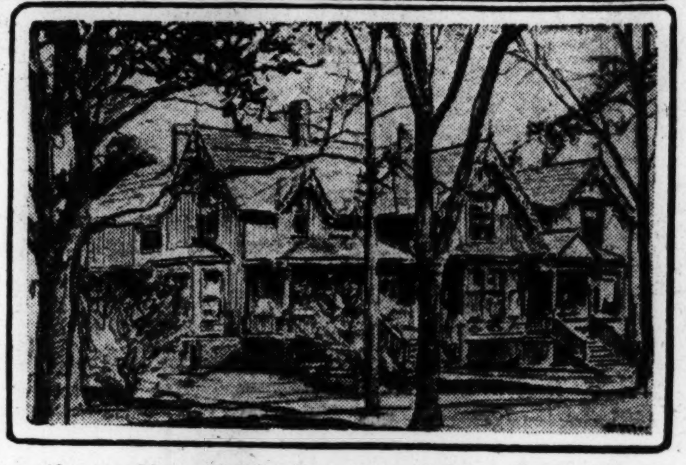
Most of all it is stressing Christian citizenship, and in a dozen different ways is definitely training the women electorate to vote, and vote intelligently at municipal, state and national elections.

The coming year the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union celebrates its fiftieth anniversary, and this jubilee year will be featured by a series of 50 national meetings, to be held at strategic points in the different states, each to be followed by from five to fifty state meetings. "Allegiance to the Constitution" will be the keynote.

This Jubilee Year celebration will culminate in a great jubilee national convention to be held in Chicago, November, 1924.

W. C. T. U. Buildings Add Beauty to Evanston, Ill.





Above—National Headquarters. Below—Rest Cottage

VOTERS CO-OPERATE FOR CLEAN POLITICS

Better Government Association Educates Citizens and Aids in Fostering Law Respect

By E. J. DAVIS

Superintendent Better Government Association

Whatever struggles there were for better local government in Chicago before the great fire of 1871 seem to have been confined almost entirely to efforts through the political parties without the intermediary of citizens' organizations except for occasional protests of the mass meeting type. The first civic organization formed after the Chicago fire was not organized until there had been another conflagration in July, 1874, more than 2½ years after the great fire of 1871.

It took the second great fire of July, 1874, to arouse the people to the necessity of co-ordinated effort of the citizens themselves apart from organized politics. From that time until this, there have been various local organizations in the field to correct specific evils in government, but none of them has attempted to mobilize the potential vote for better government through permanent ward and precinct organizations.

There has been a maturing conviction on the part of many persons that better government could not permanently come to Chicago and Cook County until the potential vote favorable to better government was permanently organized by wards and precincts and there was put into the hands of these voters impartial, nonpartisan and scientifically accurate information relating to the character of the public acts of each elected official.

To carry out this program there has been formed what is known as the Better Government Association of Chicago and Cook County. The Better Government Association stands for:

First—The recognition and acceptance of the fact that the only hope for permanently better government in Chicago and Cook County is in the application to the administration of government those principles of justice and good will found in the Sermon on the Mount.

Second—That every citizen in a free government, as in our Republic, is responsible to the limit of his influence and power for the acts of that government.

Third—That a majority of voters in Chicago will do right at elections if they have accurate knowledge of the character and qualifications of the candidates for public office.

Fourth—That the chances of the voters acquiring accurate knowledge relating to candidates through ordinary channels is in inverse ratio to the growth and size of the city. Under existing conditions in Chicago it is practically an impossibility.

"RENAISSANCE OF TASTE" SEEN AS RESULT OF CHICAGO'S FAIR

Harmony of Building and Architecture Developed at White City Is Reflected in Planning Today

By GEORGE W. MAHER

Chairman Committee on Restoration of Fine Arts Building, Chicago Chapter American Institute of Architects, and member Committee on Historic Monuments, American Institute of Architects.

The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 was one of the greatest outbursts of art expression and achievement that has occurred in this or any other country. The outstanding feature of the great undertaking was the limited time necessary to organize and build this marvelous exposition.

In the carrying forward of a conception of such magnitude there necessarily must be time occupied in organization work. This is necessary before any general plan can be crystallized. The actual work was undertaken with enthusiasm and there soon emerged from the waste of sand dune land bordering Lake Michigan, beautiful landscape effects, chains of lakes and lagoons and great buildings embellished with art and sculpture that challenged the admiration of the world. All of this work was performed with amazing rapidity when we take into consideration that in 1890 facilities for construction work, on a large scale, were not as advanced as at the present time.

The achievement was so Herculean that at its close so virile a center as Chicago seemed momentarily exhausted and, indeed, not able to profit immediately from the object lessons wrought in her midst. The impressions had, however, been stamped on the public mind. The wonderful vistas of great buildings and fountains which could be seen from afar, the charm and purity of architectural styles on classic lines and heroic proportions, the great water stretches surrounded by rich balustrades and beautiful statuary and stately peristyles could not be forgotten.

This harmony of building, of architecture, produced by the symmetry of plan, proportion and art was a surprise to the great majority of people who visited the exposition. It was a new experience and acted as a leaven in their lives, making them responsive to suggestions of art and the improving of their surroundings. It was a wonderful vision and came at an opportune time in the history of the country. The pioneer days were past in the great middle west. In their wake had arisen a conglomerate medley of utilitarianism in building without any thought of architectural precedent or influence of art. Sheer ugliness prevailed in the majority of great cities.

Art and architecture were at a low ebb in Chicago and the middle west prior to this great event of 1893. The beauty and majesty of the array of buildings surrounding the "Court of Honor" and elsewhere on the spacious fair grounds brought a new vision to the public of the inestimable value of good architecture, located according to a defined plan.

A renaissance of taste occurred as a result, which is felt today throughout the country.

Encouraging Progress

Residential work and the immediate surroundings in landscape treatment were stimulated mightily by the object lessons of the fair. Thus it was that there was a revival of the old colonial architecture which is primarily classic—from the Renaissance in spirit, but fitted to new conditions in this country. The great majority of residences in the west prior to the World's Fair were very ordinary in type, lacking refinement and culture in design. The progress made in this respect since 1893 is most encouraging. Charming suburbs have also arisen both in the east and west, surpassing any rural improvements of this sort anywhere in the world.

A new expresssion of architecture termed the "Chicago School" also received its first impetus at the great exposition. This art influence will be felt and appreciated here and abroad more as the years pass and the demand grows for an American architecture expressive of the ideals of a democracy. The beautiful Transportation Building, glorified by the great Golden Central Gate entrance, which was enriched with original ornament, will remain for all time as a virile example of this indigenous school of architecture. Since 1893 this new movement, American in its conception, has gained headway and there are many examples to be seen in Chicago and the middle west, notably the Auditorium Theater Building, the Garrick Theater, also the Northwestern University Gymnasium at Evanston, Ill.

The recollection of the World's Exposition is brought vividly to mind when we contemplate the Fine Arts Palace now partly in ruins, still standing in stately glory in Jackson Park, near Lake Michigan. Here is the last remaining memorial of the greatest art achievement in this country. It is the most notable building in America and, considered by authorities, one of the most beautiful classic structures in the world. This building, the very heart of the great exposition, through the efforts of the Chicago Chapter, American Institute of Architects, women's clubs, other civic organizations, and the daily press is to be restored as it was originally, in all its majesty of classic proportions, charm of detail and of painting and sculpture, a lasting tribute to the "Beautiful White City."

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WOMEN'S CONGRESS AT CHICAGO DURING WORLD'S FAIR RECALLED

Meeting Under Chairmanship of Mrs. Sewall Held Early Step Toward International Bond of Law

By DR. JULIA HOLMES SMITH

In writing about the Congress of Representative Women at the World's Fair, my memory touches first upon May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, a woman of exceptional gifts, and who before the fair had been president of the National Council of Women—a gathering of women from all over the world to discuss the status of woman and the possibilities for her future. At that time we had no vote for women and few representatives in prominent places, although women had specialized in the ministry and in academic work. We had also fine woman artists, and, as for representatives in literature, at the time of the World's Fair in 1893 Miss Proctor sent to the directors her poem of "Greeting," and Harriet Monroe of Chicago wrote the "Columbian Ode."

The fair of 1893 was really my third experience with expositions. The first was in Philadelphia in 1876 at the Centennial, which we thought the wonder of the world. Then came the Cotton Exposition in New Orleans in 1885, which, because of its narrower field, demanded less of the whole Nation. At the Cotton Exposition Dr. Julia Ward Howe was the chief of the woman's department, while I was superintendent of the seven states of the northwest, with $10,000 to spend—and a good time I had spending it, coming out at the end with $200 to spare—part of which Mrs. Howe telegraphed for as she found herself in New Orleans with not quite enough money to get home.

These two early expositions seemed wonderful to me, but when we began preparing for the fourth centennial of the discovery of America, in a city of the middle west, not yet 100 years old, and thought of the great congresses of women which should show the scope of women's work throughout the world, I was not alone in the feeling of responsibility and the immensity of the service required.

Mrs. Sewall, Chairman

Mrs. Sewall, who had been studying the woman question in Europe, had a great deal of material in hand, and fortunately was appointed chairman of the committee on organization of the World's Congress of Representative Women. She returned to the United States in 1892, and from that time until May 18, 1893, was in constant correspondence with Mrs. Charles Henrotin of Chicago. Other members of the committee were Miss Frances Willard, Mesdames Lucy Flower, J. V. Scammon, Judge Myra Bradwell, Henry Willard, John C. Coonley, R. H. McCormick, O. W. Potter, A. T. Chetlain, Wirt Dexter, Leander Stone, N. Halstead, Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, William Thayer Brown, and Drs. Sarah Hackett Stevenson and Julia Holmes Smith.

Mrs. Henrotin was our active local chairman and very gracefully did she fill her office, frequently entertaining the entire committee at her home, 120 Bellevue Place, now the property of the Fortnightly Club of Chicago. The General Federation of Women's Clubs, now so powerful an influence, and in the formation of which Mrs. Henrotin played so prominent a part, received a great impetus through the activities of women at the World's Fair in Chicago.

In connection with this federation of clubs it should be said that before the birthday of Sorosis in 1885 there was an Association for the Advancement of Women which met once a year in different cities. Naturally after the advent of Sorosis the idea of a federation followed in prompt sequence, and the Chicago Woman's Club was the next after Sorosis in signing for the possible national federation which was to come later.

Madame Modjeska a Feature

At the dramatic congress, over which I was scheduled to preside, the first person to speak was Madame Modjeska. She proved herself not only a beautiful woman with much grace of manner, but a person of wide culture, and great was the appreciation of her immense audience. She was followed by Julia Marlowe, Clara Morris and Georgia Cayvan. The world and his wife who had come simply to see these great stars in the dramatic sky went away meditating upon the serious mission of the drama in the present day as a reflection of manners.

The civilizing influence of expositions is shown in that the dramatic congress took place in the Art Institute, just completed and standing on the exact spot where had previously stood the old Interstate Exposition Building in Chicago. It was in this building that the first art collections were shown here, and the Thomas Orchestra vied with the whistles of the Illinois Central in introducing Chicago to classic music. Across the street now stands a monument to the courage and persistence of Theodore Thomas in the beautiful building called Orchestra Hall. This year, 30 years after the fair, is signalized in Chicago by the preservation in permanent form of the original art palace at Jackson Park, and the present Chicago plan for the beautification of the lake front from Jackson Park to the Lincoln Park region is an outgrowth of the fair.

It is my personal view that the influence of the World's Fair has been further shown in the kinship of spirit of our young men who went "over the top" in the late World War. The evolution of philanthropy and world oneness has rested with us in America. We are no longer allowing the ocean to stand between us and the rest of the world. The hospitality induced by the World's Fair congresses made it possible for America to hear such speakers as Suomi Vivakananda and Mozumdar, those wonderful East Indians. The latter, magnificent in his white robes, spoke, among other places, from the pulpit of Plymouth Congregational Church in Chicago.

Friendship Inspired

After an eloquent address of an hour in length, the presiding officer, desiring to express doubtlessly the utmost cordiality to the visitor from India, arose and proposed that the audience all rise and sing "From Greenland's Icy Mountains"! Notwithstanding a few little breaks like this, there was a friendship inspired, so that while, formerly, as the phrase goes, "we did not speak as we passed by," we learned to bow to some of the foreigners to whom previously we had been sending missionaries.

The motto of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition was "Not Matter but Mind." Its president was Charles C. Bonney. The woman's branch of the auxiliary, of which Mrs. Potter Palmer was president and Mrs. Charles Henrotin vice-president, proved that women could work side by side with men in the same great fields of labor for the betterment of the world.

The program of the World's Congress of Representative Women, with May Wright Sewall as chairman of organization, justly may be said to be a document in the history of civilization marking the highest attainment of the race in 1893 and reaching forth beyond. The dream of its proposers was a common platform for unity in language, literature, science, art, and fraternal institutions, a mutual study of the industrial and financial problems of the age, of educational matters, of international copyright, improvement in immigration and naturalization laws, efficient means of preventing pauperism, insanity and crime throughout the world, international law as a bond of union and means of mutual protection, the establishment of the basis of justice as the supreme law, and, best of all, the establishment of arbitration in the settlement of international controversies.

This dream, so well demonstrated in Chicago at the congresses of nations, is now being felt after by the League of Nations. If the seers of this vision which gave rise to the World's Congress Auxiliary at the World's Fair in 1893 could be here today, their hearts would vibrate with joy at the success of the arbitration movement among the nations. Is is my private opinion that if the United States in 1919 had vigorously indorsed the League of Nations the dove of peace might now be hovering over Europe and nest eggs might be found in more of the troubled countries than at present.

Space does not permit an accurate report of the addresses at these meetings, 42 in all, that constituted the Congress of Representative Women, but mention may be made of a few pioneers to whom all honor is due. Among women ministers I recall Mrs. Lydia Sexton, a Quakeress, 93 years old, and still in active service until a short time before the Fair, Mrs. Amelia S. Quinton of Pennsylvania, who spoke of woman's place in Hebrew thought, the Rev. Carroll J. Bartlett, a Unitarian, who spoke of the need of women as speakers in religion, and Mrs. Mary J. Safford of Iowa, whose closing words might well be taken as indicative of the spirit of the whole congress. She said, "In a ministry that must demonstrate its worth by what it does to help the world, women need ask no favors, but may quietly go forward in the strength of the Eternal to accomplish all the good that her ability permits."

NEW GRANT PARK TO ADORN CHICAGO

Beautification of Filled-In Strip to Attract People to Lake Front

By WILLIAM E. PARSONS
Consulting Architect

Many of the older residents of Chicago can still remember the early days when the waters of Lake Michigan washed the eastern side of what is now Michigan Avenue, and when the Illinois Central Railroad was built on a trestle over the water, as is shown by engravings of that time.

The first step toward the developing of water frontage along Michigan Avenue was the gradual filling in of a strip or part between the avenue and the railway trestle. On this strip there was erected after the great fire the exposition building famed in political annals, which was displaced by the present Art Institute erected in 1890. The next extension east of the track was begun in 1897 by the South Park Commissioners and comprises 200 acres including a strip 300 feet wide along the harbor added within the last three years.

The design of Grant Park finally adopted by the South Park commissioners and now in the course of execution is conceived as a frontispiece on the water front of Chicago. Unlike Lincoln Park, and other parks of the south and west sides of the city which are planned in the so-called natural style, the design of Grant Park is decorative in style, and is based on formal lines.

Two Main Boulevards

It is entirely reasonable that a park in the heart of a city should follow formal rather than irregular lines; in fact, the prescribed conditions of flat terrain and straight lines of the boundaries and traffic routes require this treatment. There will be two main north and south boulevards, an inner boulevard near the Illinois Central railway and an outer boulevard along the water's edge. Both of these will connect with water-front boulevards extending to Jackson Park and also with South Park Avenue at Twenty-Third Street. Toward the north they will connect with the Lake Shore Drive at its present end at the Municipal Pier.

Athletic Fields Provided

In this way two new traffic routes will be formed supplementing the traffic capacity of Michigan Avenue. Some criticism has been made of Grant Park for the reason that it removes the water front so far from Michigan Avenue that one is hardly aware of the presence of Lake Michigan. The completion of Grant Park, however, with its outer drives and promenades, will attract the people to the water's edge in such a way that the original condition will be restored, although half a mile further into the lake.

The centerpiece of the composition comprises a great square on the axis of Congress Street extended. It is intended that a splendid fountain (for the fountain is the life of a garden as a fireplace is the life of a room) will be the central feature in the square, and that this element will be echoed in other parts of the park. Two large fields for athletic meets, reviews, and outdoor amusements are provided north and south of the central square. Smaller panels will provide space for playfields.

In its magnificent scale and its imposing surroundings, Grant Park will be comparable with the Gardens of the Tuilleries and the nearer end of the Champs Elysées in Paris which stretches along the banks of the Seine for over a mile.

ORGANIZED WORKING WOMEN AID IN CHICAGO'S CIVIC LIFE

(Continued from Page 15)

standards for the workers, by encouraging all purchasers to buy union-made goods. The Chicago Woman's Club was early in the field, calling upon other clubs to face the relation of women to modern industry, and working with the Protective Agency to help working women. Mrs. Florence Kelley was chiefly instrumental in having an effective factory inspection law passed. She was appointed by Governor Altgeld as chief inspector, with Mrs. Alzina Stevens, a working woman, as one of her assistants. The Chicago Teachers' Federation was another group which did much to improve conditions for both children and teachers, always emphasizing the common interests of education and labor.

In 1893 a law had been passed granting to Illinois women an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week. The great majority of the women it benefited were in Chicago. In 1895 it was declared unconstitutional in the celebrated Ritchie (paper-box makers) case. This set back the standardizing of hours by 10 years.

The year 1904 saw the establishment of the Chicago branch of the National Women's Trade Union League. The league, in close co-operation with the Chicago Federation of Labor, was helpful in bringing together the various women's local unions, now more numerous, so that girls in different trades learned what were their common difficulties and recognized their common desires.

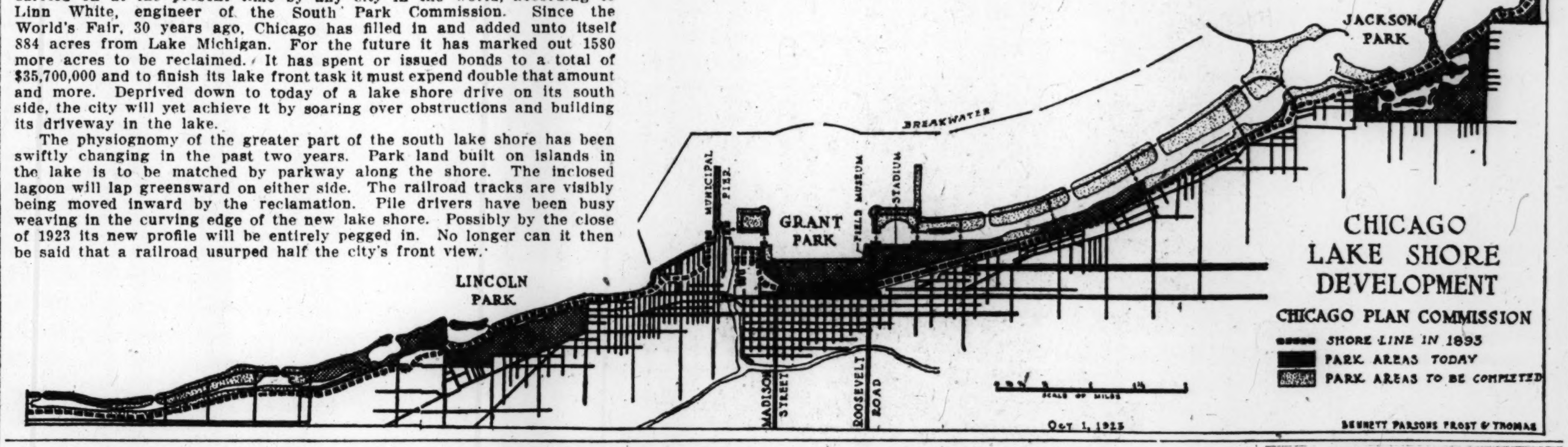
While the organization of women workers in Chicago is still very incomplete, certain trades, especially the garment trades, the bookbinders, the waitresses, the printers, the elevated clerks, the shoe workers, glove workers and teachers have shown the way.

The organized working women of Chicago are interested in making better use of our schools and public libraries, as well as in having their own classes. They know the use of the vote, and have been active, both in the labor movement and in civic affairs.

Chicago's Old and New Water Front, Showing What Has Been Accomplished in 30 Years

Chicago is in the midst of the greatest water-front improvement being carried on at the present time by any city in the world, according to Linn White, engineer of the South Park Commission. Since the World's Fair, 30 years ago, Chicago has filled in and added unto itself 884 acres from Lake Michigan. For the future it has marked out 1580 more acres to be reclaimed. It has spent or issued bonds to a total of $35,700,000 and to finish its lake front task it must expend double that amount and more. Deprived down to today of a lake shore drive on its south side, the city will yet achieve it by soaring over obstructions and building its driveway in the lake.

The physiognomy of the greater part of the south lake shore has been swiftly changing in the past two years. Park land built on islands in the lake is to be matched by parkway along the shore. The inclosed lagoon will lap greensward on either side. The railroad tracks are visibly being moved inward by the reclamation. Pile drivers have been busy weaving in the curving edge of the new lake shore. Possibly by the close of 1923 its new profile will be entirely pegged in. No longer can it then be said that a railroad usurped half the city's front view.



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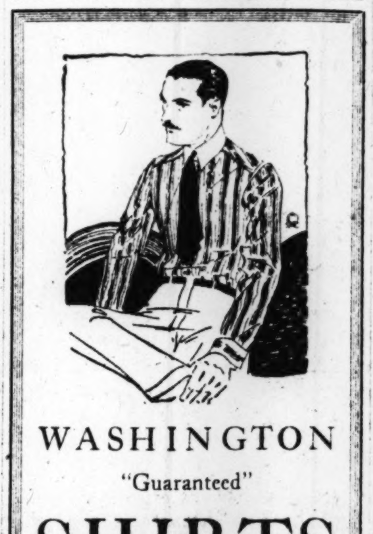
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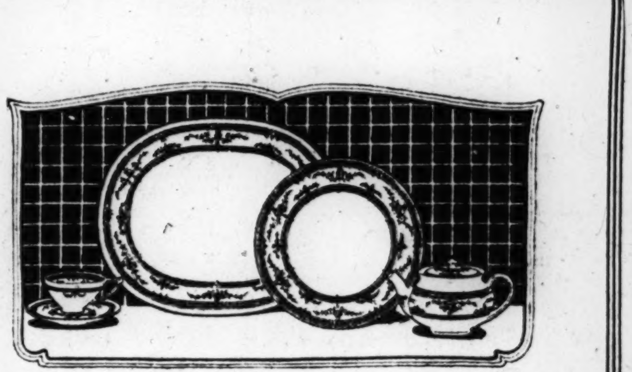
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PACKING INDUSTRY ADVANCES RAPIDLY

Capital Investment Goes From 60 to 400 Million Dollars in 30 Years in Chicago

By F. EDSON WHITE
President, Armour & Co.

In the 30 years which have elapsed since the Columbian Exposition—the first and greatest of many world's fairs—the meat packing industry has been improved and developed rather than started off on a new track because of new ideas or new needs. Progress there has been aplenty, but it has been the kind of progress which is not sensational because it was a development along sound and well-established lines rather than something brand-new.

Meat packing as an industry was comparatively young when the World's Fair was held. It had only outgrown the stage which gave it its name. At the time of the fair, meat was not really packed, for packing meant the barreling or boxing of cured and pickled meats for shipment to distant points, and for use in the summer months. That's what the meat packing business was before the days of refrigeration—and refrigeration had come before the fair.

As a result of refrigeration and the genius of the pioneer meat packers, the World's Fair found the packing industry engaged in marketing the principal products of the farms and ranches and in supplying the Nation's growing cities with meatt.

Improvements Cited

Meat has always been the principal dish on the American table, and to keep this dish filled the meat packers had moved farther and farther west, away from the centers of population. It was many hundreds of miles from the places where live stock was produced in greatest number to the places where meat was consumed in greatest quantity. The packers bridged the gap. They built their plants in the producing sections and established refrigerated branch houses in the consuming sections and protected their product in transit by refrigeration.

At the time of the Fair they were functioning well, but, as has been demonstrated since, there was room for improvement, and improvements have been effected, chiefly in three ways. First, through better utilization of the by-products; second, through better methods of handling and processing; and, third, through reduction of operating and distributing costs.

By-Products Romance

New uses and new values for most all of the packing house by-products are constantly being brought to light. They figure in every industry and in the arts and sciences. The by-products end of the packing business is a real romance of industry.

It would require volumes to record the progress made in handling and processing meat since the World's Fair. Whereas before the fair, salt pork and dried pickled beef was the rule for many months of the year, today there is no town or hamlet in our entire country which cannot secure fresh meat in prime condition any day in the year.

Volume production such as has been developed in recent years—and such as is still being developed—has done much toward reducing costs. I do not mean that the consumer of today buys meat for less money per pound than did the consumer in days before the World's Fair, but it is a fact that on a comparative basis meat is cheaper today than it was then and this is due to the lower operating costs and the better utilization of by-products incident to volume production. The hourly wages a worker gets today—be he a worker with his hands or with his brains—will buy more meat than did the hourly wages that workers got before the fair.

As an evidence of how some of the larger firms have grown in 30 years, permit me to cite the experience of Armour & Co. At the time of the World's Fair, Armour & Co. was a partnership operating two plants, one at Chicago and one at Kansas City. The output was marketed largely through brokers. Today Armour & Co. is a publicly owned concern with 60,000 stockholders, a score of plants located at advantageous points throughout the United States, branch houses in practically every consuming center of consequence, and car routes which serve the smaller places. The value of the company's products at the time of the World's Fair was between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000; today we are doing close to $1,000,000,000 worth of business.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Chicago Literature for Thirty Years

By WALLACE RICE

AT THE close of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, Chicago was in no real sense interested in local literature or literary folk. Nor were those living and writing in the city interested in its life. Such criticism as was accorded their efforts to this end either called them to task for daring to live in Chicago and write about it, or went to the other extreme and crowned them because they had. Probably the one item of greatest literary interest to us all in 1893 was the increasing use of the typewriter.

Eugene Field passed away in 1895, after 12 years of dominance in all that pertained to letters here, such as it is impossible the place can ever know again. He was no gentle ruler, and his Saints and Sinners leaned greatly upon his moods. These included the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus and Frank M. Bristol, who were publishing then more or less memorable books, Field himself in 1893 bringing out "Echoes From a Sabine Farm," with his equally gifted brother, Roswell, having five books of various merit already on his list. Most of his work, printed from his newspaper column, first saw book form after his passing. A statue erected to him by Chicago school children, in Lincoln Park, will keep alive a highly idealized memory.

In 1895, too, Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham had published five of her pleasant books for girls, to gain an entirely new reputation 10 years later with "Jewel." Beside her stood many women whose reputations were national, notably Elia W. Peattie, novelist, teller of short stories, and writer also of many books for girls. Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason was the author of "The Women of the French Salons" and "Women in the Golden Age"; and Miss Harriet Monroe was already famous for her World's Fair Ode.

But it was Henry B. Fuller, who in 1891 had brought out his first excellent book, "The Chevalier de Pensieri-Vani," who was to make such a contribution to local literature as leave "The Cliff Dwellers" and "Under the Skylights" classics to which future historians will gladly refer. Sharing pre-eminence with him was H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, whose second novel, "An American Peeress," came out just after the fair. His reputation as a scholar was still to be made years later with "Molière" and "Goldoni."

The Little Room

The writers thus mentioned were among those who followed the close of the fair with the informal organization of The Little Room, its name taken from that of an amiable story of Mrs. Madeline Yale Wynne's, an organization now grown so select that none of its present members would probably be admitted if newly proposed; but still one of moment, since from its masculine membership came the nucleus for the Cliff Dwellers, and from its feminine that for The Cordon, founded much later but playing today a vital part in the growing victory of beauty over sordidness in the town.

Fortune was with us in having The Dial founded in 1887 by Francis Fisher Browne, with that admirable critic, William Morton Payne, for its assistant editor through many years, before it went through its astounding metamorphosis in New York. It was long the leading critical journal of the United States. Both men published books of merit, Browne's "Bugle Echoes" and "Lincoln" being standard.

Payne was also for many years the secretary of the Twentieth Century Club, which brought to Chicago so many eminent Europeans, notably Matthew Arnold, who aided materially in "making our local culture hum." To this period belongs the establishment of the flourishing Chicago Literary Club, where distinguished men of many professions other than that of writing hear one another read original papers. Of like nature are The Scribblers' and The Friday clubs, their membership limited to women of social station, with The Fortnightly and The Young Fortnightly.

The Chicago Press Club should not be forgotten, with Stanley Waterloo and Opie Read, known through more than one continent, and John McGovern, not only poet and essayist, but the critic who demonstrated to the satisfaction of our federal court that Rostand got his idea of "Cyrano de Bergerac" from our own Samuel Eberly Gross' "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," and had no little part in a later opinion from an Illinois tribunal that Sir Francis Bacon wrote Shakespeare. Chicago has always known a thing or two that the rest of the world was not quite so certain about.

The Whitechapel Club

In 1893, there was also much alive The Whitechapel Club, not founded primarily for any purpose worth mentioning, but which, from a total membership of ninety, gave to the world Finley Peter Dunne, George Ade, Brand Whitlock, Frederick Upham Adams, Arthur Henry, Ben King, and several more who have added to the gayety or stability of nations. It did not survive the hard times following the World's Fair, but its memory is still green.

And there were poets in those days. Ernest McGaffey's "Poems of the Town" can be interestingly compared with Carl Sandburg's "Chicago Poems" and suffer in no way as a statement of the city's actualities. Moreover, one of the two wrote much true poetry, which our successors will find worth their while. George Horton, poet, novelist, and still an American Consul, also wrote "Songs of the Humble" from facts he had observed as a newspaper man.

The University of Chicago, opened in 1892, had in its faculty several novelists who found their material here, best known of whom is Robert Herrick, with Robert Morss Lovett, James Weber Linn, and Mrs. Maude Radford Warren, professional writers no less than teachers. But its chief contribution to literature will long be that from the golden pen of William Vaughn Moody, not the least distinguished of the major poets of America. Again interesting comparison could be made between his work and that of certain writers now living, Moody having had much the same care for words consecrated by Spenser and other Elizabethans as these modern youth have for slang.

In Praise of the Peony

Peonies in the Little Garden

By Mrs. Edward Harding. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press. $1.75.

While attractive gardens must always show changing bloom from the first crocus until frost vanquishes the courageous cosmos more and more are amateur gardeners specializing in some favorite flower. As a result, Japanese irises, lilacs, dahlias, and tulips, among others, have inspired interesting and helpful monographs. Now, in "The Little Garden Series," the Atlantic Monthly Press offers another specializing volume, "Peonies in the Little Garden," by Mrs. Edward Harding.

Mrs. Frances King, who is general editor of the series, and has herself written its first two volumes, "The Little Garden" and "Variety in the Little Garden," congratulates "the readers of this book on the possession of the best and clearest guide yet written on the peony." Mrs. Harding has been for years enthusiastic over the peony, and has also been fortunate in possessing both leisure and means to indulge that enthusiasm until her peony garden in New Jersey is known as the finest in America. Six years ago she published "The Book of the Peony," through it arousing great interest in her favorite flower and in its possibilities for more general cultivation.

Mrs. Harding is a true amateur, with the skill and wisdom of a professional. Although she produces new species and exceptional specimens of familiar ones, she does not herself exhibit, preferring to encourage others through prizes which she has offered in the United States, France, and England. She has given three cups to the Royal Horticultural Society, England, for the best peonies to be exhibited in each of the three coming peony seasons.

Her recent book is planned for those who may not give more than a little space to flowers, or who may have only a tiny corner which one or two such perennials might glorify. To this end she does not confuse her readers with exhaustive discussion of all known varieties, but rejects such as are too expensive for the ordinary gardener, scarce, difficult to secure, or more interesting botanically than ornamentally. She gives a generous number of carefully selected lists, made with especial reference to the little garden, that will give the maximum beauty at a minimum price. She also discusses location, soil, cultivation, fertilizing, planting, root division, and seedlings, besides giving a comforting chapter on "Why Some Peonies Do Not Bloom."

No one could read this book without wishing to go right out into his own patch of ground, to find a place where one or more peonies could be planted.

F. M.

Great changes are taking place in the literature of Belgium. Maeterlinck is now more popular in Japan than at home. Though various old and established magazines have ceased publication, new ones are being brought into life. The most notable of these, is Europe (which is published in Paris), a magazine that is planned to bring on a more international feeling, a better international conscience. Some of the most noted writers of France and Germany are contributing to it, side by side. It is edited by René Arcos and Paul Colin. In a recent number, Georges Duhamel has an article, entitled "The Mission of the Poet." He contends that it is the poet, and no one else, who really makes a country. He says he has never been in Sweden, and yet he has, for he has read Selma Lagerlöf; that he has never been in the United States, and yet he has, for he has read Whitman, Emerson and Thoreau.

James Truslow Adams, Author of "Revolutionary New England"

The American Revolution From a New Angle

Revolutionary New England 1691-1776

By James Truslow Adams, A. M., LL. D. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press. $5.

A critical survey of the policy of England and of events in America, of political, economical, and domestic matters in the New England colonies as affected by their relationship to England, of human actions and reactions, of laws and commerce and the evasion of laws for the sake of commerce, of the evolution of radical versus conservative ideas in eighteenth-century New England, and of the beginning and spread of the conception of independence, long preceding and slowly accumulating toward the revolution, comes to print in James Truslow Adams' "Revolutionary New England 1691—1776." This substantial volume follows "The Founding of New England," which won the Pulitzer prize in 1921, for the best history of the year. It will be seen by the dates that the historian extends backward the limits of what is usually called the revolutionary period.

"During these earlier decades leading up to the Revolutionary period proper," says Dr. Adams, "we have to note, on the one hand, the efforts to advance their position by those upper classes which were endeavoring to control the life of the colonies for their own advantage, and, on the other, the demands made by the less fortunate elements for an increase of power and the betterment of their position. We observe the rapid accumulation of wealth and its increasing concentration in relatively fewer hands; the changes in business methods which operated to the disadvantage of the poorer classes; the alteration in colonial land policy; the speculation in wilderness lands, and the lessening opportunity for persons without capital to rise in the social scale. Throughout the period discontent grows, radical sentiment develops, and there is noticeable a slow slipping of political power from the higher to a lower social class, and a steady growth in self-consciousness on the part of the latter. In the sphere of imperial relations we have endeavored to indicate the prime importance of the part played by the West Indies in complicating and embittering the relations between old and New England. All of these, and the other strands in the narrative, are inextricably woven into the events of the better known decades of open discussion and rebellion following 1763. Those cannot be fully understood, however, unless we learn more than we yet know of the duller years of the preceding half-century." Another historian would no doubt agree with Dr. Adams: there are always more documents to discover, more data to assemble for historical purposes. But a casual reviewer may be reasonably satisfied that here is a great deal of knowledge of those earlier decades, and quite enough to make the reader sense the life of the century, and realize the Revolution as a resultant of many forces. Of these forces the reader may conclude that Samuel Adams was the most potent single individual, though why and how there is here no space to explain. "It is impossible," writes Dr. Adams," to say just how early Adams conceived the plan of working for an immediate rupture, but it was at a time long before such an idea became generally popular, and I believe it to have been very early in his own career."

To a good many readers, accustomed to a rather matter-of-course notion of the Revolution as a practically unanimous revolt against the British Government for imposition of taxes without parliamentary representation of the taxed, there will be something of a shock in this presentation of a state of affairs that in the end amounted to civil war in the colonies, as well as conflict with England—"a war not only between the old world and the new across 3000 leagues of ocean, but between colonial friends and neighbors dwelling hitherto in peace across many a small town street and country lane." It is roughly estimated that one third of the population was Patriot, another third Loyalist, and the remaining third indeterminate, ready to join either camp as might seem advisable. "Throughout the entire controversy with England there had been two sides, either of which could be taken by honest and well-meaning men. As we have already noted, there were few, even of the more violent Tories, who approved the acts of the Ministry. Many, like Hutchinson, had opposed the Stamp Act, and all or nearly all that followed, but they wished to remain within the Empire, securing redress by peaceful means, and it must be recalled that the later acts of Parliament had been only in response to American violence. In fact, so rapidly had the radicals shifted their ground that in the Declaration of Independence, the main stress was not laid at all on the original issues, and that of taxation without representation was hidden away in a single phrase only in the thirteenth paragraph of the list of grievances."

It is an interesting and valuable book—this story of "that great movement that spread through the throngs of common men who sailed the ships and tilled the fields and felled the forests of New England, and wrought a new hope in the heart of the world." Certainly it does no harm to realize that these men were not, in their multiplicity and in their different ways, perfect beyond the average of humanity. In the imperfection of humanity lies its hope of gradual improvement, of better and better things. So one may read history, and be grateful for the labor of the historians.

R. B.

The Zionist Experiment in the Holy Land

Palestine: The Land of Three Faiths

By Philip Graves. London: Jonathan Cape. 12s. 6d. net.

Mr. Philip Graves' experience of Eastern matters, both before 1914 and since, his special study of Zionist and Arab problems and, last but not least, his lucid, judicial and moderate outlook on affairs where feeling, greatly owing to ignorance or misunderstandings, runs high, have provided a book of great value on the present and future of the Holy Land. In his book Mr. Graves has set out to consider from all points of view, both as it affected the Jews and the Arabs, the Balfour Declaration, in which it was stated that the British Government "view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people."

The phrases of the Declaration, observes the author of this book, dryly, were somewhat vague, which may be accounted for by the fact that they were composed by the illustrious author of "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt." Be that as it may, there seems little question that, had the Declaration been explained and defined at the time, instead of left to the excited and fearful interpretation of the dwellers in Palestine, the great majority of whom were not Zionists and believed that they were henceforth to suffer from an intolerable invasion and irredentism, much wholly unnecessary friction would have been avoided. Convinced that the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine would involve Jewish political domination, a conviction which was not discouraged by such unwarranted and ill-considered statements as that Palestine was to become as Jewish as England was English, Arab feeling against the British and also against Zionist immigrants has, during these years, caused serious and sometimes justifiable anxiety to those responsible for peace and order.

The statement by the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Churchill, in 1922, whose visit to Palestine did much to dissipate misunderstandings which had grown up round the Balfour Declaration, that the Zionist Executive did not entitle it to share in any degree in the government of the country, did much to calm the fears of the Arabs.

When it is remembered that, at the present time, there are not 84,000 Jews in Palestine, while the Arab population amounts to 650,000, it can be understood with what wisdom does the British Government, responsible for this adventure of "the National Home for the Jewish People," need to administer impartial justice, and how all-important is the selection of Jews who will not, by political ambition or pernicious propaganda, increase their difficulties.

For the Arab of Palestine, more has been done in five years than was done by the Turk in five hundred. In matters of education, of justice and freedom from oppression, England has wrought great benefits for the Arab, and the financial advantage of the Zionist immigration is one of which many cannot fail to be aware.

Mr. Graves, in considering the future of Palestine, lays particular stress on its strategic importance as one of the key points on the line of communication between West and East, North and South. Behind the Suez Canal, he deems it essential for Great Britain that there should be established a people upon whose friendliness it can depend.

"Palestine," he writes, "is necessary to us until the League of Nations represents America and all Europe, until it has acquired the moral support of Islamic Asia and can guarantee that there will be no more war in the Near East."

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THE HOME FORUM

Borrow's Friends and Others

THERE are few pleasures in life comparable with a first-rate hobby, and a hobby to be first-rate must be an inexhaustible source of enthusiasm. There are many books that impress one as having been written by hobbyists, rather than specialists; men, that is to say, who seem to have worked for the love of their subject, rather than for any rewards, whether of utility, money, or reputation, that might accrue from their labors. Such men show not only the patience and method of the specialist, but the enthusiasm of the lover; and, often enough, their hobby began in a kind of literary love at first sight.

I am thinking particularly of those men who have written great biographies, or have become authorities on some great author, such as Spedding on Bacon, Masson on Milton, Skeat on Chaucer, Furness on Shakespeare, or Colvin on Keats. To become so fond of an author that one cannot have too much of him, but must study his every line and word, know every fact about him, and discover, if possible, new facts about him; to be willing to travel halfway round the world, if need be, to visit his haunts, to spend money for his books and manuscripts, interview his friends, dig up portraits of him, trace his ancestry,—this is to have an incomparable avocation, such as all thoughtful men long for, but few ever find.

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One such hobbyist was Dr. William I. Knapp, author of "The Life, Writings, and Correspondence of George Borrow," usually known as Knapp's Borrow, for short. To the lover of Borrow it is a delightful book; to the many who do not like Borrow, it is doubtless worse than boring; but then, it was written by a lover for lovers. Lovers of Borrow like to call themselves Borrovians, and they form a cult of loyal men, who are fond of sports, the open air, gypsies — who have, in short, some liking for vagabondage. "We may not always like him," says Mr. Arthur Hickett, "never can we ignore him. Provocative, unsatisfying, fascinating—such is George Borrow. And most fascinating of all is his love of night, day, sun, moon, and stars, 'all sweet things.' Cribbed in the close and dusty purlieus of the city, wearied by the mechanical monotony of the latest fashionable novel, we respond gladly to the spacious freshness of 'Lavengro' and 'The Romany Rye.' Herein lies the spell of Borrow; for in his company there is always 'a wind on the heath.'"

Those who like Borrow, it will be seen, like him immensely, and among these Dr. Knapp was certainly eminent. In his Preface he tells us that his interest in his hero is of long standing. "The enthusiasm for linguistic and gypsy studies with which he inspired my youth," says he, "has never suffered any decline these fifty years, or allowed my love for his memory to grow dim." And he goes on to tell how, in 1881, he made a collection of Borrow's printed books and, a little later, of his manuscripts, letters, notebooks of travel, and the scattered remains of his private library. For six years he studied this mass of evidence, practically all new and fresh, and then decided that he could never write the life of Borrow properly anywhere except in Norwich, England. He left Yale College, therefore, went to England, and spent a year studying magazine files, tracing allusions to persons and places, and visiting the haunts and abodes of the romancer.

All this bears the mark of the hobby-rider, and some figures given in the same preface indicate the enthusiasm he displayed. He read and studied minutely nine hundred and thirty-seven letters written by Borrow and wrote or received himself seven hundred and eighty-six, in the course of his investigations, besides consulting over fifteen hundred books in many languages. The scraps of evidence which he accumulated in order to substantiate his statements filled two thousand five hundred and seventy-eight manuscript pages. Finally, after he had completed the first volume of his book, it was rejected by the publishers as too detailed, and he had to write it all over again.

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Some may laugh at such labors expended upon a novelist who at best belongs to the second order of writers, but we may be sure that the author was happy. And he has given happiness to many who, after they had first surrendered to the charm of "Lavengro," "The Romany Rye," and "Wild Wales," were curious to know how far these might be accepted as autobiography, and how far they were to be looked upon as pure fiction. His own conclusion was that they were genuine biography and that almost every important incident in them had some basis in fact, though the confessional quality of the books was often disguised by changes of names or dates. Borrow's curious affectations, especially his pretense of knowing accurately a vast number of languages and of having visited countries in which he had never set foot, had led his readers to doubt his veracity on other matters, such as his delightful intercourse with the gypsies and his no less amusing tour of England as an itinerant tinker. Theodore Watts-Dunton, who also knew the gypsies as few others have known them, defended Borrow warmly, but it remained to Dr. Knapp to furnish exact evidence. In Watts-Dunton's "The Coming of Love" is a fine sonnet entitled: "A Talk on Waterloo Bridge: The Last Sight of George Borrow."

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Anyone who reads Dr. Knapp's book will be interested to compare the facts as they appear here with the incidents of the novels. They are the same, and yet not the same. They are facts touched up, transmogrified, even glorified, by a unique and masterly style. Even the conversations with Mr. Petulengro, Isobel Berners, and the rest of that fascinating crew, seem to have had, many times, their actual originals, while Mr. Petulengro was a genuine gypsy, well known to many "gorgios" besides Borrow, named Ambrose; the Anglo-Germanist of "Romany Rye" was William Taylor of Norwich, the Old Radical was Sir John Bowring, and so on and so on.

Borrow was a curious fellow in whom Puritan and vagabond were strangely mixed. He romanticized himself persistently, picturing himself as a prodigy in his mastery of languages, of serpents, or horses, and in his strength and endurance. He boasted that, already knowing seven languages (Latin, Greek, Irish, French, Italian, Spanish, and Romany), he learned seven more (Welsh, Danish, German, Hebrew, Arabic, Gaelic, and Armenian) in two years. When he was twenty-one he was reported to be able to translate with elegance twenty different languages. But who cares now? He remains our best writer on the gypsies and the author of half a dozen of the most wholesome and amusing novels in the English language.

R. M. G.

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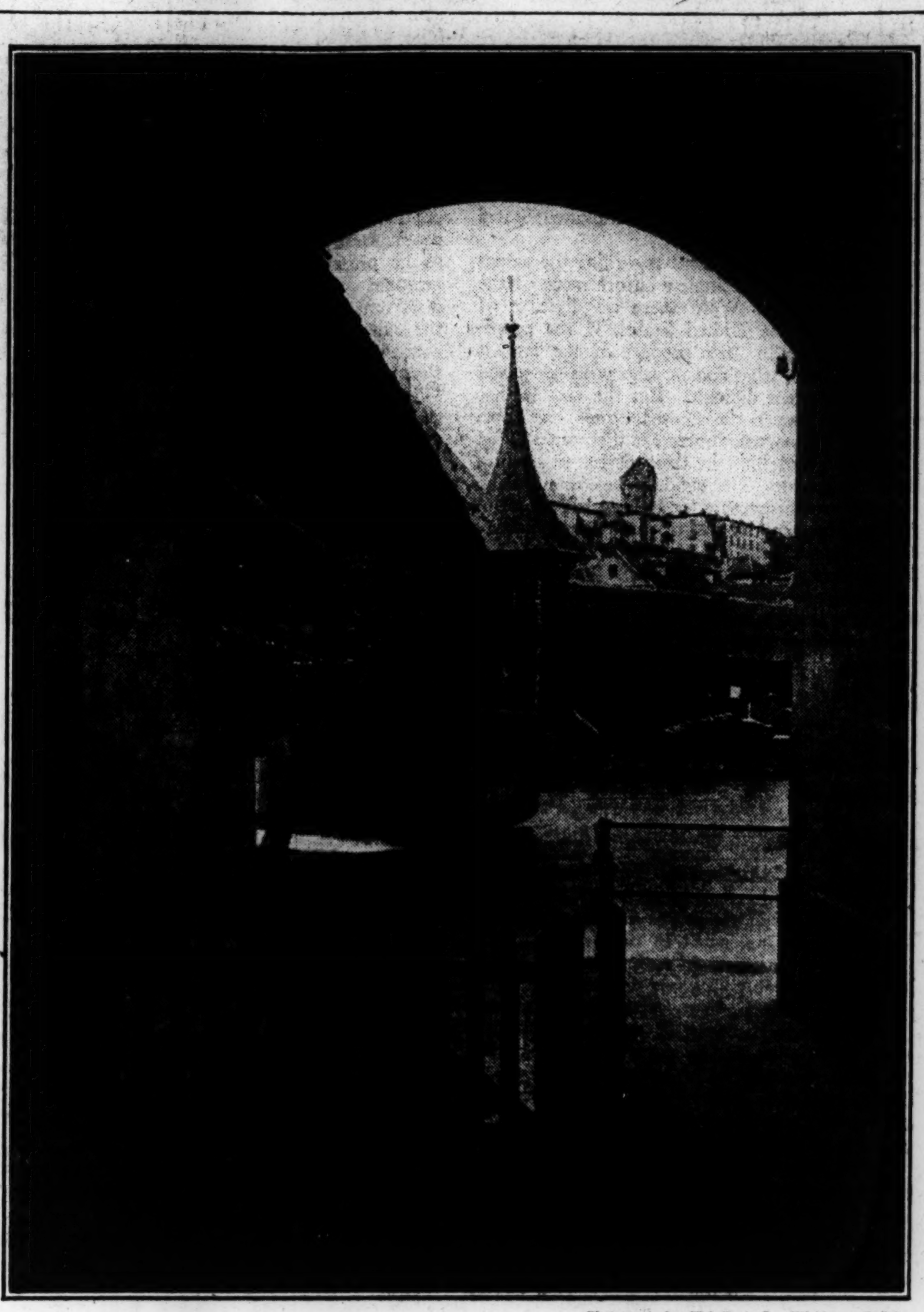

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Spreuer Bridge, Lucerne

Old Mammy

If I could only picture her as she really was, but there are few pens that could do her justice!

No one outside of the family would have guessed that old Mammy was the ruling thought of our home, but, tiny as she was, the kind-faced little colored woman, who had been "Mammy" to two generations of children, and was now "Mammy Nannie" to me was a highly important personage. The other servants flew to do her bidding and I never remember daring to refuse to carry out her instructions. She was the most picturesque figure of my eventful childhood. No bandanna too brilliantly colored to please her appreciative eye was ever woven, no alpaca dress (she always wore alpaca for Sunday-best) was ever too shiny.

How well I remember those faraway Sunday mornings when she and I sat in solitary splandor in the rear gallery of the church of which my father was pastor, Mammy attired in brown or black, a snowy white kerchief folded across her breast, her black velvet bonnet resting precariously upon her fast graying hair, huge gold-rimmed specs giving her a fierce expression totally at variance with her gentle heart! It was something of an achievement, this churchgoing! First of all, Mammy and I were driven by Cæsar to the little white church, then Mammy went through the formality of demanding the huge rusty key from her abject slave and admirer, old Lige, the faithful sexton; thus fortified, with many puffs and smothered exclamations we made our way up the dark stairway.

All through the service I might wriggle and squirm to my heart's content, but when the collection plate was passed Mammy saw to it that her charge was "at attention." Indeed I would not have missed seeing her deposit a shining nickel and slowly remove, one at a time, four pennies from the plate while the usher looked straight ahead. Dear old Mammy, she would have been the first one to express decided views on the cheapness of folks who only put a penny in the plate!

Perhaps the greatest moment in Mammy's career was the time that my father invested in a cuckoo clock. No matter where the dear old lady was when that persistent bird called out the hour, she would hurry to the library and make a sweeping courtesy as the wee door sprang to "Good-by," she would call: "Good-by, Marse Cookoo, come again soon!"

Mammy was a veritable rock to lean on. It was she who climbed up the back stairs to bring me tempting morsels when I had been sent supperless to bed for some childish prank; it was Mammy who washed and ironed my doll's numerous dresses, fluting the tiny ruffles with tireless care; it was Mammy who listened to my attempts at story-telling with rapt and flattering attention; and it was dear, patient old Mammy who gathered me in her frail arms and comforted me when I was in distress. With a happy smile on her face she baked fascinating cookies in marvelous shapes for my delighted consumption—horses and pigs vieing with fat snakes and astonishing goblins. It was Mammy, too, who, in her loyal devotion to her "white folks" told me such tales of the grandeur of my grandfather's southern home that I was never able to reconcile them with the modest homestead that I finally discovered.

Mammy's kind has passed, perhaps, out of human experience, but to those who knew her she is a sweet memory, echoing a delightful, less hurried age when there was time for the expression of humble devotion and small kindnesses.

Wander Warning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I was a young lad
A-longing to be free,
I wished for to sail and sail
Over the sea;
Up all the rivers
And down all the streams,
Snug in a tilted caravel:—
And such were my dreams.

And I had all my wishes
As a young lad may,
So he dream his heart out
By night and by day.
I sighted Madagascar
And sailed by Timbuctoo
And on to Portland, Oregon:—
For, all I could do.

For all I could do, alas,
I journeyed wearily;
Tired of my caravel,
Tired of the sea.
I tarried not, but sailed and sailed
And sailed with tears—because
I'd clean forgot to wish for
To be where I was.

T. Morris Longstreth.

Lucerne's Two Bridges

IT IS not necessary to travel far in Switzerland to find traces of medievalism. Historic landmarks abound along the lakes, in the valleys, on the mountain side. Every canton has its forsaken castles or its moss-grown cathedrals or heaps of crumbly stones which once formed a formidable wall girdling a city. Of all these relics of a bygone day, perhaps those which are accounted the most unique, at least in Lucerne, are the two old covered bridges which span the River Reuss near the center of the city. One of these curious wooden structures, the Kapellbrücke, built in 1333, crosses the stream diagonally, having as a halfway point the famous old tower, the Wasserthurm, once part of the fortifications of the water front and used as a military dungeon but now kept as a valued curiosity. The other, the Spreuerbrücke, farther down the Reuss, connects the older sections of the city.

Only a few steps from modern embroidery shops and select silk stores and you may enter the Kapellbrücke which defies the recent improvements springing up around it and still does service in its antique way to thousands of pedestrians. At once you feel the touch of antiquity. A gabled roof whose eaves reach almost to the wooden balustrades on either side leaves open spaces like balcony windows through which you catch a glimpse of the shore lines up and down stream. The wide warped planks of the floor, hollowed by the continuous procession of men and women, could whisper queer tales of those who have trod them. Through the cracks between these ill-fitting boards can be seen the swift current, twirling and swishing its green spray against the slimy wooden piers below. Up in the roof are paintings depicting scenes of the heroic history of the Swiss Republic. These tablets are triangular in shape, of equal size, and peculiarly placed in such a way that their bases rest on the crossbeams which support the roof while their other two sides slant up parallel with the sloping roof. Since they have a painting on the back as well as the front, and are placed at equal intervals along the crossbeams, it matters not in which direction you are walking you will always see appearing in rapid succession above your head reminders of medieval history. They are rather crudely done and for the most part portray battle scenes or subjects of an allegorical nature. In all, there are about one hundred and fifty-four of these paintings which were first placed in the rafters in 1611 but which have been restored and touched up many times since.

There is some rivalry between this bridge and the Spreuerbrücke farther down the river for the latter also has its medieval tablets and is hallowed by centuries of usefulness. It, too, receives its quota of admiring visitors from foreign lands as well as its hundreds of daily wayfarers passing to and from their work. Although the Spreuerbrücke was built in 1408, it was not decorated until about 1626 when Kaspar Meglingen placed in it panels of a very grewsome allegory. Some consider these paintings superior to the ones in the Kapellbrücke but because of the peculiar construction of the Spreuerbrücke they are not so easily visible. Both bridges have a conquering charm in their curiousness, their age, and their originality. To walk through one of these tunnel-like wooden relics of antiquity is to visit another age, to dip into the history of the past.

The Small-Purse Book Collector

"I will give you my own history," I answered. "It was seven years ago. I was home on leave in the middle of the war and I went with a friend to one of the Red Cross book sales at Christie's. Of course I had bought books before this, and had quite a respectable little reference and modern library, but I thought as you did—that book collecting in the true sense was impossible for a small purse. Christie's was crowded and I stood modestly in the background, never dreaming of trying to get anything. I had a notion that there was a mysterious thing called a Ring that sat round the auctioneer and snapped everything up. Suddenly there was handed round a first edition of Lewis's "Monk," a book for which, since I was forbidden to read it in early youth, I had a romantic affection. The bidding began at what seemed to me an extraordinary, low price. Nobody seemed to want it. My friend suddenly said, "Would you like that?" I gasped, said "Yes," he nodded, and, before I knew it, the book was mine at almost no money at all.

"I bought several other things that afternoon and suddenly . . . plunged heavily after a Trollope manuscript. . . . Next day, when I recovered myself, I sat at my table with the "Monk" and the Trollope, two novels by G. P. R. James, and a letter of Charles Lamb's spread out in front of me. I had neither hunger nor thirst that day. These things seemed to me exquisite, wonderful. . . .

"A man I knew came to see me the next day and I showed him my treasures. He showed that polite but languid interest that nine times out of ten is the book collector's pain and penalty. One of the first things that you learn is that except for a chosen few you are collecting for yourself and yourself alone. Have no illusion that you are going to dazzle your guests with your acquired splendors. They are all bored and go away saying, 'I don't know how he can bother with those musty old things.' However, that's by the way. This particular friend, although he was bored, said languidly, 'What a good idea. Why not get first editions of all the interesting novels in the English language? . . . and then proceeded to talk about football.

"From that moment the pursuit began. Every spare minute was taken up with searching in old bookshops, and I was very soon amazed to discover how easily some of the things I wanted were obtained. You were held up, it is true, by the amazing prices asked for some things. Thackeray and Dickens you would expect to be expensive, at any rate in the original parts, but why should a first 'Romola' be so proud of itself, why 'Wuthering Heights' be almost unobtainable, why should Trollope's 'Doctor Thorne' have such a good conceit of himself, and 'The Last Chronicle of Barset' be had almost for the asking? Jane Austen you might expect in her original boards and labels to be out of the question, but what about the Stevenson prices, for instance? Why that fantastic price for 'Prince Otto,' when 'Kidnappeds' are as common as the daisies of the field? All these discoveries only added to the fun of the game. You suddenly found yourself with certain beloved authors running out into unexpected extensions. The great Sir Walter, for instance, a hero to me almost from my birth, offered endless excitement with the large paper poems and the imitation 'Waverleys' by other hands, and the baby 'Tales of a Grandfather'; and the sets of extra illustrations, and so on. As to Trollope, there is no end to the fun that you can get out of him, and except for the first two Irish novels and in a minor degree 'Doctor Thorne,' he is never prohibitive. Then I discovered that our generation is just far enough away from the 'nineties to make that a most amusing period."—Hugh Walpole, in The Bookman (New York).

The Downs

A star stood over the Downs
As still and asleep they lay,
And the morning broke and a cock awoke
And called to the coming day;
And I saw the white frost lie
And the star in the paling sky.

The sun rose over the Downs
And the village awoke from sleep;
But the Downs still lay in the golden day
Silent and wise and deep;
And I heard a shepherd's cry
And a cart go rolling by.

I climbed to the crest of the Downs,
In sunlight the valley lay,
Chequered and green; the white roads between
Twisted and wound away;
Like tapering fingers spread,
From village to village they led. . . .

And the sun set over the Downs,
And the shadows fell blue and deep;
And the lights came out in the world about,
And the village was wrapt in sleep;
And a windmill, gaunt and old,
Stood grimly against the gold.

And the stars came out on the Downs,
Silent and pale and still.
I saw them white in the deepening night
Over the darkling hill;
And I heard a sheep-dog bark,
And the world was lost in dark.

—Marian Allen, in "The Wind on the Downs."

Unity of Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE never was a truer saying recorded in history than the memorable words of John Dickinson, "United we stand, divided we fall," first uttered in July, 1776. This remarkable statement, when associated with that which is right, should be emblazoned in the hearts and homes of all people. Furthermore, these words of wisdom not only should be heeded in times of stress, but also should be held in individual consciousness as a pleasant reminder. Homes and communities that are united in right thought and purpose bring rich blessings, not only to themselves, but to others as well, even to municipalities and nations. Then why should not nations be united in good will and brotherly kindness for all people?

In communities or nations where evil seems to predominate, there is always found unhappiness, discord, strife. Even if unfortunate mortals seem to prosper in wrongdoing, it is well to remember that, as Christian Science teaches, evil is unreal, and because of this fact will ultimately be overcome and destroyed. Evil can have no permanent abiding place; for it has no real strength or power, never being true. Therefore, there can be no unity in error. It only wrangles and fights with itself; hence it is its own destroyer. So-called error always totters, loses its boasted power, and is powerless before divine Love. Of evil, the Psalmist wrote: "I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay tree. Yet he passed away, and, lo, he was not: yea, I sought him, but he could not be found." What a blessed assurance to know that error is not true, and that all evil thinking and evil doing are to be destroyed!

To dwell together in the understanding of divine Love, and to be able to reflect and bring into experience the qualities of good,—love, kindness, courtesy, patience, all the graces of Spirit,—is the goal that everyone should desire to attain. As churches, communities, families, husbands and wives, parents, children, brothers and sisters, abide in Love, reflecting the Godlike qualities, dwelling together in peace and contentment, living the Golden Rule, surely a foretaste of heaven is gained. Of righteousness the Psalmist could joyously sing, "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 468), "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." As we manifest the qualities of good, we are living in the Love which is permanent, and which unites. Just in proportion to our ability to put into operation such righteous spiritual qualities as love, humility, and unselfishness, are we entering into the Christ-consciousness, where the beliefs of evil are unknown, and where we are truly united in harmony and love. As we abide in this realm of goodness, we "love one another with that love wherewith Christ loveth us; a love unselfish, unambitious, impartial, universal,—that loves only because it *is* Love," as Mrs. Eddy says on page 21 of "Pulpit and Press," adding: "I long, and live, to see this love demonstrated. I am seeking and praying for it to inhabit my own heart and to be made manifest in my life. Who will unite with me in this pure purpose, and faithfully struggle till it be accomplished?"

Let us be up and doing, not waiting for a more convenient season; but now let us learn to love, to live the life of love, to dwell in Love, and to find ourselves united in Love. Then our desire will be to bless, to regenerate, and to heal a sick, sin-burdened world. With an inexhaustible source to draw from, we are properly prepared and fitted to do this holy work of bringing to naught sin, sickness, and death; we grow into the divine naturalness of giving out healing drafts of love. Every false thought that is presented in so-called human consciousness can be destroyed by a true idea from infinite Love.

Those who are happily engaged in the study of God's Word, the Bible, through the illuminating light of Christian Science, endeavoring to be united, to have the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus," and whose prayer is to bless and heal, are indeed one in the bonds of Love. Although continents may separate them, they are more united, and drawn nearer together in thought, than some of those who may be physically near; who even may be dwelling under the same rooftree.

It may be said of those who in humility are thus actively engaged in the redemptive work of seeking to bring about true unity among all people and nations, that they are not found aggressive, never offensive; but always courteous and kind. They are not given to ostentation; neither are they busybodies, running around talking much and doing little; but in all humbleness of thought, and with quiet but positive assurance, they are wending their way heavenward. While their progress may be called slow, yet it is surely tending toward the realization of seeing all peoples and nations united in peace and harmony, thereby ending all wars. Thus may the words of Isaiah be proved true: "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1923

EDITORIALS

Reviving the Hughes Proposal

A VERY interesting feature of Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion that the allied powers take up now the proposition of Secretary Hughes for an impartial commission for the consideration of the reparations problem, is its disclosure of the lack of truly international journalism in Europe. Secretary Hughes' speech was made at a most important moment. It preceded by two days the conference in Paris of the allied powers, at which the reparations question was under consideration. It was made before a dignified body, and was obviously designed to attract foreign attention. Yet Mr. Lloyd George says now of it:

> It was called to my attention through a short Washington dispatch which appeared rather obscurely in a Spanish newspaper. The moment I had been told what it was all about I recognized the importance of the proposal. I cabled to London that it should be given immediate consideration.
>
> When subsequently I came to the House of Commons I was told that they had not seen it and it was even denied that it had ever been delivered. Yet it should have been obvious that the delivery of that address two days before the Paris Conference was to serve some purpose.

If the memory of the former Premier of Great Britain is trustworthy, this would seem to be a singular reflection upon either the capacity of the British press to serve its readers, or the alertness of parliamentary chiefs in discerning the significance of the news.

It may be doubted whether today the Hughes proposition possesses quite the force and value that it did at the moment it was first offered. That it is still considered by an English leader is very gratifying to those who hope to see the United States participate in some form of international co-operation for the restoration of normal and orderly conditions in Europe. Nevertheless, the reparations question has assumed such a form that it is improbable that the other European countries will avail themselves of it if it shall remain divorced entirely from the question of inter-allied debts.

At the time that Mr. Hughes' proposition was put forth, the deterioration of the mark had indeed progressed sufficiently to disorganize international finances, but it was at nothing like its present figure of 2,000,000,000 marks to the American dollar. Moreover, at that time German industry was flourishing. Not, it is true, in a healthy state of activity, but rather with a feverish zeal in production, bred of cheap money. Today these conditions are materially changed. To estimate the capacity of a government to meet external payments, whether of reparations or any other form of indebtedness, when its circulating medium has become practically worthless, and the only thing certain about a budget is that none can possibly be established which can be maintained without a deficit, is a task which might well baffle the most practiced financier. Moreover, the present chauvinistic temper of France, which has grown with its complete success in establishing itself as the dominant continental nation, will offer today more of an impediment to international action than was present at the time of the original Hughes proposition.

It must be remembered that Mr. Lloyd George, eminent as he is, speaks only as a representative, and an unofficial representative at that, of Great Britain. He is in no position to indicate with any degree of certainty what reception France will give to any further pressing of the international conference idea. For this reason President Coolidge showed both caution and wisdom in declaring that while the Hughes proposition still stood, it could only be taken up at the incentive of European nations. It is not the part of the United States to press it once more. If France and Great Britain, the two countries chiefly interested in the restoration of normal conditions on the Continent, can compose their differences and agree to submit to an impartial tribunal, created by action of the United States Government, the issue which more than all others keeps Europe in a turmoil, there is no question but that the American Government will gladly co-operate. Nor is there any question that, until evidence of this return to European harmony is present, the United States cannot further proffer its assistance.

A Friendly Regard for the Law

THERE is no longer any doubt, apparently, that the agenda of the Imperial Conference, whose meetings have already been begun in London, will include a thorough discussion of the attitude of the British Empire as a whole toward the problem of the enforcement of the American prohibition law. There exists, according to those in a position to know, a growing and possibly a controlling sentiment among the leaders of British thought in favor of a vigorous, straightforward effort by the British Government to solve what has come to be regarded as a vital and vexatious problem. Since the British officials refused to agree to the American proposal that the territorial limit, for the purpose of enforcing the law against rumrunners, be extended from three miles to twelve miles, there has existed in the United States a belief that British authority sought to protect violators of American law.

Of course it cannot be known in advance what action the Imperial Conference will take in the matter, but it is reassuring to learn that among high officials of the British Government there is being openly expressed a friendly regard for the law and a desire to give to the Washington Government every possible assistance in intercepting and punishing those who openly violate it. It is admitted that many of the crimes complained of are committed by those who connive on British soil, either in England or Scotland, in Canada, or in the islands of the West Indies, to circumvent American laws by transactions on the high seas. There are these known conspiracies against the laws of a friendly nation which a way may finally be found to check, if not entirely to prevent. It is the assurance that this is the sincere desire of Great Britain that the friends of the law in the United States have awaited.

There should be no concealment regarding the actual conditions which make the complete enforcement of the prohibition law difficult. Were there no division of popular sentiment in the United States, if the people there were unanimous in their support of the law, it would not matter much what conspiracies were concocted to make its enforcement difficult. But the fact is that the enemies of the law in the United States, the bootleggers who look to the rumrunners for their supplies of illicit liquors, have bid high in their desire to acquire their contraband stocks. The condition exemplifies the need of a world prohibition law, or at least the proscription of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in all the advanced nations of the world. The tendency unquestionably is in that direction. America has courageously and determinedly taken the initial step, and it is encouraging that the success of this effort is to be advanced by the friendly action of friendly neighbor nations. The favor, if such it may appear to be, is one which can be returned with interest many times multiplied.

India Today

THE article by Sir Frederick Whyte, recently published in The Christian Science Monitor, and announcing that the Indian Nationalist Party had just decided to abandon the policy of non-cooperation inaugurated by Gandhi three years ago, lends special interest to an admirable survey of the whole Gandhi movement published in the June issue of the Political Science Quarterly of Columbia University. The writer of this survey points out that the ground in India had been prepared for a revolutionary movement by the war, by the advertisement of the watchwords of liberty among the Hindus, and by the awakening of sympathy for the Turks among the Muhammadans.

The ideals of the two—Hindus and Muhammadans—were, however, fundamentally different. The desire of the Muhammadans was for the restoration of the old Moslem domination in India, the desire of the Hindu leaders was that India should take charge of its own affairs. But the two were able to unite in a common opposition to the British Raj under the leadership of Gandhi himself. Gandhi's program was perhaps the most remarkable ever presented as a practical program to a people. On its moral side, "it was a message of renewed self-respect and regenerated manhood, of freedom, and a future of spiritual glory for India. Not by warfare was this to be won. Real freedom could only come from moral regeneration. His people must put away weakness, timid servility, deceitfulness, sloth, every form of moral impurity, and put on courage, honor, self-respect, industry. So equipped, they could assert themselves. They had only to refuse to co-operate with a government that would not meet their desires and that government, though fortified with all the resources of materialistic science, would find itself powerless. Especially must all forms of hate be replaced by love."

Few have questioned the complete sincerity of Gandhi's idealism. Few will question the complete soundness of his moral appeal that India should find its freedom in a regeneration of itself, and especially by a reversal of its attitude to the 60,000,000 of "untouchables" now denied elementary human rights. Why, then, did his crusade fail? Fundamentally because, like most other reformers, he was in a hurry. To his idealist teaching Gandhi added a political program—the immediate overthrow of British authority in India by a nation-wide refusal to co-operate with it.

He first appealed to Government servants to resign their posts, to lawyers to abandon their practices, to notables to discard their titles—a kind of strike of talent. It was a failure. Only a handful responded. Then he appealed to the students to abandon the Government schools and come to "national" schools instead. Here he met with more success. Youth responded to the appeal to place itself unreservedly at India's service. Parental authority, prospects of a career, prudence, counted for nothing. But in little more than a fortnight nearly all the students were back again. It had been found that a great alternative system of national education could not be built in a day. Then Gandhi turned to the mass of the people. He ordered that no Indian was to touch foreign-made cloth. Everyone was to spin what he required on his own spinning wheel. This appeal, too, had a widespread effect. Foreign cloth was burned in bonfires, and 10,000,000 rupees were raised to buy spinning wheels. But it was soon found that foreign cloth was cheaper and better than homespun and that the resources of India were inadequate to meet her needs. So that form of non-cooperation also began to fail. The manifest impracticality of the Gandhi program was beginning to appear.

Finally, the long-continued agitation, notwithstanding Gandhi's never-ceasing emphasis on non-violence, began to get out of hand. Volunteers grew up all over India, who swept the police aside. The Moplah revolt took place and turned fiercely not only against the Government but against the infidel Hindus. There was savage rioting in Bombay when the Prince of Wales landed. There was an outrage at Chauri Chaura. Gandhi himself was horrified at the violence which he had aroused, and imposed upon himself a five days' fast. But this did not deter him from his final step. He ordered "civil disobedience" on his followers in a section of India, which meant the refusal to pay taxes, to obey laws, to perform any of the duties of citizens. This open challenge to government itself finally forced the hands of the authorities, and on March 11 he was arrested and confined. Yet the effect in India was not indignation, but relief—relief that the long menace of revolutionary upheaval was over and that people could feel free to return to their normal vocations. The writer of the article, clearly an observer on the ground, considers that Gandhi failed for two reasons—first, because of the blending of religious idealism with political expediency, and, secondly, because "the Indian people were not remotely capable of such a revolution as he preached." Gandhi was preaching a gospel of personal regeneration as the only road to Indian self-government and independence. Yet he endeavored at the same time to bring about a political revolution which could only have been successful if that moral regeneration had taken place. He admitted toward the end that "his people were not yet ready for liberty." But even though Gandhi's political program has failed, his work will bear rich fruit in the future. Much of his doctrine was derived from a study of the teaching of the founder of Christianity. On its moral side it is the expression of what is eternally true. If the Indian people will take his moral teaching to heart, it is only a question of time for their political dreams to come true also. The news that the Gandhi-ite party have decided to abandon revolutionary tactics and to take part in the affairs of their land through constitutional channels is a healthy sign of the times.

Twice-Published Tales

Now and again the bookish sigh for a return to those artless days before the domination of the magazines, to that almost mythical time when they might have opened a newly published book with at least a decent assurance that they were turning virgin soil. Today the thing is virtually impossible, because of the vast amount of material which is made to run the gamut of serialization, republication in book form, adaptation to the motion picture screen, perhaps even dramatization. Over and over we encounter the same story, clothed perhaps in slightly different garb. Do we embark upon the reading of Mrs. Edith Wharton's latest novel, it is only to discover with a wry smile that we read the second and the tenth chapters in Scribner's Magazine; do we anticipate the glowing adventure of a new romance by Mr. Joseph Conrad, it is only to be reminded that our delight has already been tasted by the readers of Good Housekeeping, or is it Pictorial Review? Scores of authors, of great and slight importance, welcome as a matter of course the habit of forcing their work to pay for itself several times over.

Especially with regard to those essayists whose work appears in the daily and weekly papers we entertain an uneasy sense that the trick is being played with suspicious cleverness. True, one newspaper reaches a comparatively limited circle of readers and is short-lived; while stuff of real importance deserves a better fate than to be used to light a wood fire on a chilly evening, or, even worse, stuffed under the seat of the street car, thence to be rescued and smoothed by the next passenger. On the other hand, obviously much of this material should be taken in small doses, and such of it as palls upon too intimate an acquaintance scarcely warrants preservation between boards.

Yet this is not a matter upon which we can make sweeping denunciations; for, just as soon as we do, we are confronted, for example, by such a series of biographical sketches as those which Mr. Lytton Strachey is contributing each month to the Nation and Athenæum, unquestionably of a quality which demands a second reading. The same might be said for the articles of Mr. Philip Guedalla, Mr. Aldous Huxley, Mr. J. C. Squire, and so on through a long list. Much choice material would have been lost to posterity but for this practice of collecting random essays and making them into a book. But the question does present itself: What will be the future of the essay if, in so many cases, it is written for the magazine-reading public? An essay should be a thing of delicate savor, to be read leisurely, and its lovers may doubt sincerely whether it is a medium suited to two audiences.

Editorial Notes

THE return, unautographed, to the Cuban Legation in Washington of the three photographs of President Coolidge, which had been left at the White House by Mr. Cuellar, the son-in-law of the President of Cuba, for Mr. Coolidge's signature, has perchance far more reason behind it than at first sight appears. It may be recalled that photographs of Mr. Cuellar seated around the conference table with the members of the Federal Reserve Board in September last were reproduced in certain Cuban newspapers, accompanied with editorial comment to the effect that the present Cuban régime was on the very best terms with the Washington authorities. This did much to embarrass Ambassador Crowder, who was opposing some measures sponsored by the Cuban President and who was just obtaining the sympathetic hearing of a considerable element in Cuba. Perhaps Mr. Coolidge thinks he foresees an attempt to duplicate this move and hopes to prevent its possibility.

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IT IS difficult not to feel heartily in sympathy with the opinion expressed by Governor Morgan of West Virginia in a letter of apology which he directed to Secretary Hughes regarding the return by his State of $5.60 to Dr. Otto Wiedfelt, the German Ambassador to the United States. This sum, it appears, the latter had found it necessary to pay to a town policeman of West Virginia, to avoid being locked in jail for speeding, the policeman having been, according to the subsequent correspondence, "deaf to pleas of diplomatic immunity." Governor Morgan wrote in part:

> I would most respectfully suggest that the innocent action of an untutored policeman is less deserving of admonishment than the willful defiance of a lawful speed limit by such an important personage as an Ambassador.

Chicago Bookmen of Today

By FRANK M. MORRIS

II.

IN A previous paper on "Chicago Bookmen of the Eighteen-Nineties," I was privileged to speak of my friends of other days. It is now my pleasure to speak briefly of my bookish friends of today; and as I sit down to the task I am happy to know that not a few of my friends of that other day are still living—and are still my friends. Many of them have left Chicago; but from time to time I see them, and we talk again of other times. Bishop Bristol no longer lives in Chicago, but he is still a Chicagoan, and still a diligent collector of old books and prints; whenever he comes to town he visits me, and the same is true of Francis Wilson, the actor, and some dozens of others. "Once a Chicagoan, always a Chicagoan," somebody has said. Perhaps that is so; but I can amend it. "Once a bookman, always a bookman," is better, and there is no room for argument.

The literary life of Chicago today is scattered pretty well over the city and its suburbs. In the nineties it was my boast that the centers of culture, so far as trysts were concerned, were my own shop and the "Saints and Sinners Corner" of old McClurg's. Today there is a wider distribution of bookmen, and doubtless every bookseller would be able to say quite honestly, that his own shop was a meeting place for the intelligentsia. I am not jealous; I am delighted that it is so. The facts are that, with reference to the dyed-in-the-wool collectors of books, there is a well-beaten trail from shop to shop which all follow regularly in search of treasure-trove.

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As in the earlier days about which I have already written, the outstanding collector-bookmen of the present are themselves writers. They are authors, editors, critics, reporters, poets, professional men, and the rest; but they are not alone in their bookish predilections, of course. The actors, for instance, are still at the game, and so are the cultured business men. But for the most part, the men who frequent the bookshops—particularly the old-book shops—in search of rarities, are the members of the writing fraternity. They come from the newspapers, the magazines, the trade journals, the advertising offices, and most of them pound typewriters for a living. For years a hotbed of literary ambition and endeavor was the Daily News local room. Gene Field, in the nineties, was a News man, and so were Finley Peter Dunne, and George Ade, and John T. McCutcheon. In recent years the News tradition has not been dimmed. Every newspaper of the day has its group of "lights," and certain names always will be associated with certain newspapers. On the News, at the moment, the outstanding celebrities are Carl Sandburg, who writes "movie" news; Keith Preston, who does a "column," and Harry Hansen, the literary editor; but among the News graduates, so to speak, in recent years, have been Ben Hecht, Vincent Starrett, and Baker Brownell. And still employed by the News, in one capacity or another, are Henry Justin Smith, T. K. Hedrick, Paul Wright, Robert Casey, and Paul Scott Mowrer, all men with distinguished work to their credit, and, what is of greater immediate interest to the old-book man, all, at one time and another, purchasers of books. Of this News group, however, only Starrett is a "collector" in the antiquarian sense. All, however, are my friends, and all have visited me in my shop, where their memory lingers.

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Other newspaper groups of note comprise Llewellyn Jones, Charles Collins, Richard Atwater, Wilbur Needham, and Jun Fugita, of the Evening Post; James O'Donnell Bennett, Fanny Butcher, and, a little earlier, Burton Rascoe and Richard Henry Little, of the Tribune; Ashton Stevens and Bruce Grant, of the Examiner, and George Knapp and O. L. Hall, of the Journal. Miss Butcher in recent years has turned bookseller on her own account, and boasts one of the most attractive bookshops in Chicago, but Rascoe and Little have been claimed, respectively, by New York and Hollywood.

Unconnected with the newspapers, the Chicago writers seen most often in the bookshops include Edgar Lee Masters, Gene Markey, W. C. Firebaugh, the translator of the "Satyricon" of Petronius, and, less often, Henry B. Fuller, Harriet Monroe, Eunice Tietjens, Edwin Balmer, Howard Vincent O'Brien, and Edwin Herbert Lewis. At the White Paper Club, an informal dinner club meeting in the University Club's building, are to be found Frank Reilly, the publisher, Dr. Lee Stone, Bolling Arthur Johnson, and a motley of excellent fellows; and in the Covici-McGee bookshop, in Washington Street, a score of the younger poets and writers congregate—Hecht, Starrett, Sandburg, John Drury, Wallace Smith, and the phenomenal Polish artist, Szukalski. Out in Oak Park, a suburb, flourishes the Congregational clergyman, William E. Barton, author of many books on Lincoln, and possessed of one of the city's finest private libraries; and in Ravenswood a show spot is the great library of Leroy R. Goble, a collector of admirable discrimination. And across the street from my own shop is that of my friend, Walter M. Hill, one of the world's greatest booksellers, where still another group of booklovers is to be found, among them J. Christian Bay and Alexander Morin, Lessing Rosenthal, G. Henry Gils, and Alex Blackshaw.

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But this is cataloguing, and I could continue indefinitely. Of recent movements along cultural lines there have been many. The Order of Bookfellows, established some years ago by George Steele Seymour and Flora Warren Seymour, his wife, has grown to astonishing proportions in a short time, and its publishing ventures of a private or "club" nature have been very successful. Its membership extends to the four corners of the earth, and its muster roll includes the names of many of the most distinguished men of letters of our day. One of its brochures, "The Judging of Jurgen," by James Branch Cabell, is a modern rarity much sought. A year after this innovation, Vincent Starrett and Steen Hinrichsen founded "The Wave," a small journal of art and letters, unlike anything attempted before in its field. Harriet Monroe's "Poetry" has for years been an institution, and Karl Harriman, after an absence, has of late come back to edit the Red Book again. The Covici-McGee Company has come to the aid of the younger writers and is giving Chicago a Chicago publishing house of distinction and wide fame. Its founders, Pascal Covici and William F. McGee, may some day be called the "Leonard Smitherses of Chicago." And, carried away by this enthusiasm, I have myself again turned publisher! And my shop is again a center of whirling discussion in which I hear raised the voices of Firebaugh and Starrett and Johnson and Stone and Latimer, and Bob Wetmore, down from Minneapolis. Frank Lydston is gone now, and so is Dr. Gunsaulus, princely bookmen both, but Opie Read is here at intervals, and Frank Putnam, and Wilbur Nesbit. B. L. T., too, is gone, but the columnists who have succeeded him are carrying forward his tradition. Again I am cataloguing; but I cannot help it!

Often I am asked about that delightful organization of bookish mortals long known as the Brothers of the Book. It is one of the Chicago movements that have lapsed. Larry Woodworth, its presiding genius, is in business, where he is making more money than ever before, but I doubt that he is having a better time. In place of the Brothers of the Book we have the Bookfellows and Will Ransom's private press. Ransom, too, has come to the assistance of the unpublished youngsters, and is issuing their poems at the rate of two and three volumes a year, in format artistic and wholly delightful. Everybody seems to be writing, and nearly everybody seems to be publishing. Literary composition is in the air. Where it will all end there is no predicting, but it pleases me to watch it spread. I have been watching it for a great many years now—thirty-six years is a long time—and I hope to watch it for many more, for I have faith in Chicago and in Chicago writers—in Chicago bookmen generally. They are of the elect. They are making literature, and they are making history.